WEATHER
Moderate Winds
Warm
Partly Cloudy

Daily Worker

★ Edition

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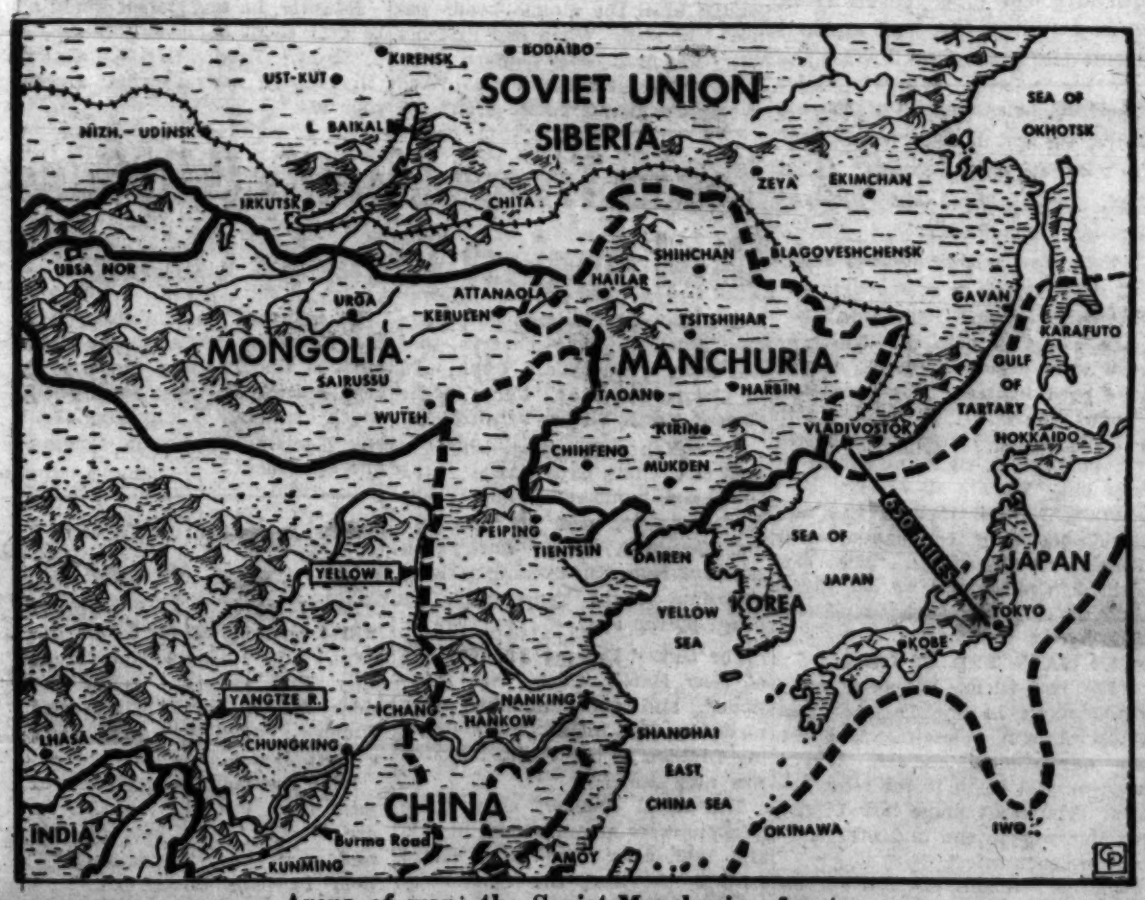
SOVIETS JOIN WAR ON JAPAN

Will Speed Victory: Molotov

LONDON, Aug 8 (UP).—The Soviet Union tonight declared war on Japan, effective at 5:01 p.m. EWT, and revealed that the Japanese Government, backed by Emperor Hirohito personally, had previously asked her in mid-June to mediate peace with the Allies. The fateful decision which took the mighty Soviet Far Eastern armies to war against Japan at one minute after midnight Russian time was communicated by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov to Japanese ambassador Naotake Sato in Moscow, and by Soviet ambassador Jacob A. Malik to the Japanese government in Tokyo.



Arena of war—the Soviet-Manchurian front.

Molotov revealed in a press conference in Moscow that in mid-June Japanese Ambassador Sato transmitted to him a request for Soviet mediation. This was followed up by a personal message from Emperor Hirohito.

Molotov at once informed President Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the Japanese request.

See Pages 2, 3, 6 and 12 for articles and editorial on the Soviet war declaration.

Molotov kept both the United States and Britain advised of every step in succeeding exchanges with the Japanese.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced at Washington that at the Big Three Berlin conference President Truman, in the name of the western Allies, asked the Soviet Union formally to join the war.

Russia on April 5 denounced her friendship and neutrality treaty with Japan. The denunciation was not effective formally until next April 25.

But the President invoked the new United Nations charter for the first time by citing its 103d article that in a conflict of obligations between the charter and other

(Continued on Back Page)

Soviets Blocked War-Mongering Japan Since '31

By FREDERICK V. FIELD

There has never been any question on which side of the war against Japanese military fascism the Soviet Union stood. The only question has been by what method our Soviet Ally would aid in the crushing of the final member of the Axis.

That question has now been answered. It has been answered not by any change in Soviet policy, but by the development to the level of war of a policy which the Soviet Union has consistently pursued since Japan declared its aggressive intentions in the fall of 1931.

In December, 1942, right after Pearl Harbor, Maxim Litvinov described Japan as one of the "Axis gangsters" and one of the "common enemy." He declared that the relation of the USSR to Japan would depend on the common need.

"I am sure," he said, "that complete understanding exists among the three Allies as to which of them should concentrate its greatest efforts on which sector. . . . We are all in the same war."

SOVIET WARNED

Ten years before, the Soviet Union had warned that unless Japanese aggression in Manchuria was promptly stopped the "Manchurian incident" would mark the beginning of another world conflict. The Soviet press at that time demanded action by the League of Nations. From then until 1941 the Soviet Union, alone among the great nations of the world, gave substantial aid to the National Government of China while at the same time placing every possible economic obstacle in the path of Japanese fascism.

During this period the Red Army fortified the Manchurian border against possible Japanese aggression and mobilized the immense forces which have ever since immobilized three-quarters of a million of Japan's best troops. That these armies meant business was amply demonstrated to the Japanese war mongers when in 1938 and again in 1939 the latter crossed over into Soviet defended territory. The trouncing the Red Army gave the Mikado's forces at Changkufeng and Lake Nomanhan—the latter under the leadership of Marshal Zhukov—was a preview of what is now in store for Japan's mainland forces.

MEANING OF PACT

In the light of these events the Soviet-Japanese Pact signed in the spring of 1941 and denounced last April 5 must be interpreted as the diplomatic expression of a policy of formal neutrality by which Hitler's Far Eastern partner was to be kept at arm's length until the international situation became favorable for putting Japanese military-fascism to an end.

Marshal Stalin's characterization of Japan as "an aggressor nation" on the occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the USSR last fall was not the isolated event American newspapers made it out to be. Throughout the period when the Soviet Union was carrying the brunt of the war against Hitler Germany the Soviet press and Soviet leaders were excoriating the "common enemy" Japan.

OPEN POSITION

As the war to smash Nazism came to a close and the triumphs of the United Nations were registered on the political front at Yalta and at San Francisco and finally at Potsdam the Soviet Union took a more open position against Japan made possible by these favorable events.

With the announcement from Potsdam that the military staffs of the three Allies had engaged in military discussions and with the frank acknowledgement that a peace must speedily be signed with Italy because that nation had joined in the war against Japan it was clear that a full understanding on the role of the Soviet Union had been reached.

"We are all in the same war," said Litvinov in December, 1941. We are indeed and we have been from the very beginning of our alliance against Hitlerism.

USSR Aid Will Save Many Lives: City CIO

"The Soviet Union's declaration of war on Japan is final proof of the strong bond of friendship and unity which exists between the peoples of the USA, Great Britain and Russia," the City CIO Council said yesterday. "Undoubtedly the military might of the Red Army will hasten the final defeat of Japan and will again save many thousands of American lives.

"The Soviet Union's declaration of war is equal to dropping an atomic bomb onto the lap of Hirohito and every Nipponese war lord and fascist in the land of the sinking sun."

What Japan faces—Soviet tanks and infantry attacking a German position.

This Is the Payoff

by a Veteran Commander

The Soviet declaration of war on Japan, coming 48 hours after the first atomic blast against the Japanese mainland, robs Japan of any hope for a further prolongation of the war.

This tremendously important act will shorten the war immeasurably, if it does not cut it completely short.

The atomic bomb hit Japan on the "head" with a terrific impact. But aside from its "head," Japan still has a mighty big "belly" on the continent of Asia. This "belly" is practically immune to atomic bombs, at least at this stage of their development, because the mines, factories, bean fields and garrisons of Manchuria are so scattered that it would take a lot of atomic bombs to blast them.

This is the strategic role of the Soviet Union: **to rip up the Japanese "belly" while Japan is being hit on the "head" from the air.**

While it is being freely broadcast that Japan has lost all its navy and practically all its air force, we have been pointing out repeatedly that it is most probable that the enemy still has enough warships for coastwise operations in the area of Korea and the Soviet Maritime Province; a considerable number of planes may be hidden on the airdromes of Korea, Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. Japan's army is virtually intact. Thus, if Japan's war lords do not decide to capitulate immediately, the Far Eastern Red armies will have a considerable job on their hands and a promenade militaire through Manchuria should not be expected.

It is also important to remember that the shape of the Soviet Maritime Province, wedged in between Korea and Manchukuo, is such that the deployment of large forces there may prove difficult. Thus, the initial operational maneuvers of the Soviet High Command may prove baffling to the layman at least at the outset.

But, be this as it may, the momentous news should be greeted with elation. The USSR's gesture of solidarity with its Allies will save many lives. As usual, the Soviet Union has come through.

New Yorkers See War Shortened

By LOUISE MITCHELL

A happy shout resounded through the city yesterday at the news that the Soviet Union had joined the war against Japan. "It's wonderful, it will end the war soon," was the general sentiment.

Workers rushing down the subways at Union Square on their way home stopped long enough at newsstands to approve of the screaming headlines. Some stopped to talk.

Willard Monoham, priority administrator for a private concern, said, "It's a splendid thing. They will assist us in the defeat of Japanese army and government. So far the Japanese army is intact in China. To beat the army we will need Russia's aid."

Daniel Roseback, a veteran of this war, declared, "It will be over sooner with less loss of life for us. There will be a lower loss of life for all the Allies. It will mean more Japanese dead. And who can object."

John Duane, department store salesman, asserted, "Things are happening fast. First the atomic bomb stuff and now the Russians in the war. It won't be long now."

Mrs. Mary Elsworth, housewife, "What it means to me? I have a son in the Pacific. Words can't describe my feelings. God bless them."

Mrs. Harriet Lewis and Mrs. Ruth Woodruff, housewives on a shopping spree, thought it was "wonderful." "It's about time, however," added Mrs. Lewis, "that the Russians helped in the Pacific."

Sam Morris, shoe worker, said, "I think Russia is pretty right in attacking Japan. She said she was going to help us. Russia's aid will shorten the war. They are good fighters. The Germans know that."

Lena Rosen, housewife, declared, "It wouldn't be right for Russia to stay out. We are all Allies."

Frank Newton thought the war could be better coordinated with Russia's participation: "They can fight in China until we get there. And we can keep on bombing and fighting on the sea."

SEES WAR'S END AT LAST

"My boy friend has been away three years in the Pacific," said Stella Martin, salesgirl. "For me the war seemed endless. Maybe now we will begin to see some action. You don't know how I pray for this war to end and everybody to come back safe."

Charles Franklin, hospital worker, detected something sinister in Russia's entry into the war. "They waited until the atomic bomb was used," he said. When told that her entry was most likely planned many months ago, he snapped back, "And so was the atomic bomb. Don't tell me they didn't know."

However, he was glad it would all be over soon, he said.

"Sister," said Harold Cohen, "that's good news to wind around your ear."

Nine Words By Truman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—Here is the official transcript of President Truman's special press conference today announcing Russia's declaration of war on Japan:

"I have only a simple announcement to make. I can't hold a regular press conference today, but this announcement is so important I thought I would call you in.

"Russia has declared war on Japan—that is all."

Yenan Troops Identify U.S. Guns Used Against Them by Chiang

The Chinese Communists yesterday repeated their charges that American weapons are being used by Chiang Kai-shek's forces in the current North Shensi fighting.

Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, chief of staff of the 18th Group Army, listed the serial numbers of many submachine guns, made by American manufacturers, which have been captured from Kuomintang soldiers, according to the Yenan radio, as heard by the FCC.

The United Defense Supply Corp. of New Haven, Conn., was mentioned, and semi-automatic rifles made by the Inland Manufacturing Division of the General Motors was also cited.

The serial numbers show these weapons were manufactured in 1942 and 1943, after the United States entered the war, the Communist leader declared.

He said that Kuomintang attacks had increased ever since the statement of the American Ambassador, Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, on April 2, which expressed hopelessness about any possible Kuomintang-Communist agreement.

Russia Will Shorten War, Says Mayor

"As I see it, I don't think it will take long to finish off the Japs," said Mayor LaGuardia at City Hall yesterday when the news was flashed of the Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japan.

"The Russians," he added, "will push them into the sea and we are blasting them into the air and soon they will be meeting their heavenly ancestors."

New Front Speeds Final Victory, Says Foster

William Z. Foster, national Chairman of the Communist Party, yesterday issued the following statement on behalf of the CP Secretariat:

"The entrance of the USSR in the war against Japan is a further striking proof of the strength of the United Nations and the determination of the freedom-loving peoples of the world to guarantee that Hitler's Axis partner in the Far East suffers the same fate as Nazi Germany itself..

"Militarist-fascist Japan, which after its cowardly, sneak attack upon Pearl Harbor and its initial conquests believed it had the whole Far East safely within its imperialist grasp, now fights hopelessly with its back against the wall. Three days ago, Japan suffered the great shock of the first atomic bomb; now it staggers under the still heavier blow of the Soviet declaration of war.

"This action of the Soviet Union will greatly hasten the end of the war. It establishes a deeper bond of friendship between the USA and the USSR. It demonstrates further to all of progressive humanity the historic role of the USSR as the stalwart champion of national freedom and democracy.

"This far-reaching event will hearten the gallant men of our armed forces and the peoples of the Far East, even though they are saddened by the realization that the Soviet Union, which bore the main brunt of the war against Nazi Germany, must once again undego untold sacrifices and suffering.

NO COMPLACENCY

"Now is not the time to indulge in complacency. Instead, it is the task of the American people to make renewed efforts to finish off Japanese-fascist imperialism as quickly as possible. This means that American labor must provide greater political leadership to mobilize the American people for complete victory. It means, further, everything to speed war production and to resolutely maintain labor's no-strike pledge. But in order that war industry may be carried on at the maximum, the Government and the employers must adopt a more responsive attitude to the workers' vital economic demands.

CP RESOLUTION

"The Communist Party, in line with its established policy throughout the just war of national liberation against Hitler Germany and imperialist Japan, calls upon all its members and friends to redouble their efforts until fascist Japan is forced to surrender unconditionally and a free and democratic Asia emerges."

In making this statement, Mr. Foster also called attention to the following excerpts from the Resolution adopted by the National Convention of the Communist Party on July 28:

"The crushing of Hitler Germany has also created the conditions for the complete defeat and destruction of fascist Japanese imperialism. The winning of complete victory in this just war of national liberation is the first prerequisite for obtaining peace and security in the Far East, for the democratic unification of China as a free and independent nation, and for the attainment of national independence by the peoples of Indonesia, Indo-China, Burma, Korea, Formosa, the Philippines and India. The smashing of fascist-militarist Japan is likewise essential to help guarantee the efforts of the United Nations to build a durable peace."

And, further, the Program of Action in the Resolution contains the following slogans on Japan:

• "Speed the defeat of fascist-militarist Japan!

• "Prosecute the war against Japan resolutely to unconditional surrender.

• "Rout and defeat the advocates of a compromise peace with the Japanese imperialists and worlords. Curb those who seek American imperialist control in the Far East.

• "Strengthen the United Nations cooperation to guarantee postwar peace in the Pacific and the world and to ensure a free democratic Asia with the right of national independence for all colonial and dependent peoples.

• "Press for a united and free China based upon the unity of the Communists and all other democratic and anti-Japanese forces so as to speed victory. Give full military aid to the heroic Chinese Eighth Route and new Fourth Armies and the millions of anti-Japanese guerilla fighters whom they lead.

★ "Continue uninterrupted war production and uphold labor's no-strike pledge for the duration. Stop employer provocations."

Text of Soviet War Declaration

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The text of the Moscow radio announcement of the Soviet declaration of war on Japan:

On Aug. 8, Foreign Commissar of the USSR Comrade Molotov received Japanese Ambassador Sato and in the name of the Soviet Government made to him the following statement for transmission to the government of Japan:

"After the rout and capitulation of Hitlerite Germany, Japan remained the only great power which still stands for continuation of war.

"The demand of the three powers, United States, Great Britain and China, of July 26, this year, for unconditional surrender of the Japanese armed forces was rejected by Japan. Thus, the proposal made by the Japanese Government to the Soviet Union for mediation in the Far East war has lost all foundation.

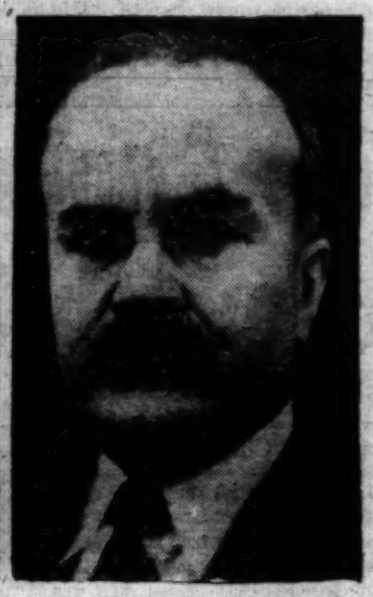
"Taking into account Japan's refusal to capitulate, the Allies approached the Soviet Government with a proposal to join in the war against Japanese aggression and thus shorten the period until the finish of war, to decrease the number of casualties and contribute toward the most speedy restoration of peace.

"True to its obligation as an Ally, the Soviet Government accepted the proposal of the Allies and has joined the declaration of Allied Powers of July 26, this year.

"The Soviet Government considers this policy of hers is the only means capable of bringing nearer peace, to deprive the peoples of further sacrifices and sufferings, and give the Japanese people the opportunity to rid themselves of those dangers of destruction suffered by Germany after her refusal to accept unconditional surrender.

"In view of the above stated, the Soviet Government declares as from tomorrow that is, Aug. 9, the Soviet Union will consider itself in a state of war against Japan."

JOSEPH STALIN



V. M. MOLOTOV

Soviet War Entry Gratifies Capital

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes today welcomed Soviet entry into the war against Japan and declared that it "should materially shorten the war and save the loss of many lives."

On the streets of the capital people took in the big black headlines with smiles of satisfaction. And that was the typical reaction of Washington folk.

At the National Press Club Bar, an inner sanctum where women are not allowed, bets on the ending of the war were made, even one that the war would be over by Sunday—according to reports seeping through to the outer world.

A bustle of activity was evident around the White House, where the President hastily summoned easily available reporters in mid-afternoon to announce the news.

TYPEWRITERS BUSY

Throughout the Press Building and in many offices of the Senate and House Office Buildings typewriters pounded furiously. It took considerable mulling over, apparently, and rewriting for some of the master minds of the anti-Soviet brigade here to turn out think pieces which gave the total impression that Russia had a lot of nerve to enter this war.

The line of the anti-Soviet journalists, such as the elderly Arthur Sears Henning of the Chicago Tribune and John O'Donnell of the New York News was still being hammered out as this was written, but was expected to parallel the statement of Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Soviet-baiter whose banality is equalled only by his consistency.

"No one can oppose Russia's taking that course," Sen. McClellan began magnanimously, continuing: "But all the world knows, including Japan, that we have already defeated her. It is my opinion that Japan could not possibly last 30 days either with or without Russia in the war."

Most of the comments, however, expressed a quiet jubilation but little surprise.

Sen. Tom Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared: "The war against Japan should end speedily. Russia should be able to drive the Japanese out of the mainland of Asia. The atomic bomb and our Navy will conquer the Japanese homeland. The clouds are breaking. The sun is shining."

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM), who led the fight for FEPC funds in the Senate, said happily that the news was "grand," adding: "I think the war will be shortened. I am glad that Russia is now our complete ally."

Rep. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) who could have said "I told you so," because of the speech he made on the floor of the House last March, contented himself with saying the war with Japan should now end "in a matter of weeks."

'Soft Peace' Group Hard Hit by Soviet

By ADAM LAPIN

It would be too much to hope that the Soviet declaration of war against Japan will silence the Russia-haters in our country, the men who have always preferred to do business with the fascists.

It would be too much to hope because they will always find some pretext or other to attack the Soviet Union; they will always try to undermine the grand coalition which is now as much as ever necessary for victory.

Only a week ago some Senators led by Robert A. Taft (R-O) were attacking the Potsdam declaration because it did not contain a public announcement of Soviet intentions towards Japan. And the Hearst papers played up these statements in front page news stories and in editorials.

Well, these men have their answer now.

APPEASER FLIP-FLOPS

The formal declaration of war has exposed their provocative demands that the Soviet Union get in the war sooner. It illuminates the fantastic flip-flops of the America Firsters and the appeasers in their attitude toward the Pacific war.

When the Soviet Union fought practically alone against the might of Hitler Germany, the Patterson-McCormick newspapers, the men like Senators Burton K. Wheeler and Taft engaged in two front war against the United Nations coalition.

On the one hand, they demanded that the United States concentrate in the Pacific and consider Hitlerism a secondary problem.

On the other hand, they insisted that the Soviet Union, engaged in a war which threatened its very existence, must at once get into action against Japan.

This clamor for fighting the Pacific war first reached its climax in the Spring of 1944 when it became clear that the second front was in the offing; it was the last desperate attempt of the appeasers to prevent the complete military defeat of Germany.

But as soon as Germany was defeated and the Soviet entry into the war against Japan became feasible, the Pacific Firsters in Congress and in the press lost all their fervor.

They were no longer so anxious for war to the finish against Japan. And they were deathly afraid lest the Soviet Union should in fact enter the war.

Taft in a Memorial Day speech at Gettysburg called for peace with Japan "whether by arms or by negotiation."

The New York Daily News, long the main propaganda organ of the Pacific Firsters, warned that if we destroy Japanese strength that the Soviet Union would "fill that power vacuum across the Pacific from us."

Upton Close, writing in the Hearst papers, proposed a deal with "the aristocracy and the mercantile community" of Japan before the war was "complicated" by Soviet participation.

This point of view began to gain powerful support in administration circles. It accorded with the long-held attitudes of Under Secretary of State Joseph Grew. In a series of 12 short-wave broadcasts Capt. Zacharias, official Navy spokesman, in effect advised the Japanese they could get a softer peace now than later.

But the Soviet declaration of war deals a death blow to all the plans to save Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union. It is a triumph for the unity of the United Nations, because there is no doubt now that the Soviet action was decided at the three power conference in Potsdam. And it is a crushing defeat setback for the Soviet-haters and the Munichmen in our own country.

Haldane Says U. S., Other Countries Should Nationalize Atomic Power

Wireless to the Daily Worker

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, world-famous scientist, said here today that the use of atomic power could make "the whole world rich." The new power would have to be nationalized in the United States and elsewhere, he wrote in the British Daily Worker.

"Use of this weapon cannot be outlawed," Haldane declared, "because as soon as it can be liberated at a comparatively low rate, power will be available in quantities sufficient to make the whole world rich."

"President Truman," he added, "is no Socialist, but he realizes that he cannot let New York be blown up in the name of private enterprise or allow other countries to leave his own behind technologically. So, even in the United States, the new power will have to be nationalized."

Delegation to Ask AFL Executive In Chicago to Hear World Unity Plea

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor and each of its members, meeting in Chicago, received a telegram yesterday asking for a hearing for a delegation seeking a reversal of the AFL's policy on World Trade Union unity.

The text of the telegram, released here by the Committee for AFL Affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions, was signed by Courtney Ward, secretary-treasurer of the Cleveland District Council of Painters and Thomas Wilson, business agent of Hotel Employes, Local 6, New York, respectively chairman and secretary of the committee. They will head the delegation to Chicago.

TELEGRAM SENT

The committee was recently formed at a Cleveland conference of AFL leaders from various parts of the country. Their telegram follows:

"This is to advise you that on July 22, forty officers, representing a number of international unions, met in Cleveland, Ohio. The conference discussed the serious danger facing the American labor movement and especially the membership of the AFL because of our failing to take a leading part in bringing about world trade union unity.

"We feel the cry of labor throughout the world is for unity. Since the last convention of the AFL, many new factors have arisen. The continuation of our present position will be contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter for future peace, prosperity, and security.

"The assembled officials decided to send a delegation to appear before the executive council of the AFL to urge the reexamination of our position so that we can take our rightful place of leadership in the organization and establishment of world trade union unity.

"We trust the executive council will understand the seriousness of the situation and set the day and hour for the appearance of the delegation which will be in Chicago Monday, Aug. 13."

Convention Hall Changed in Chicago

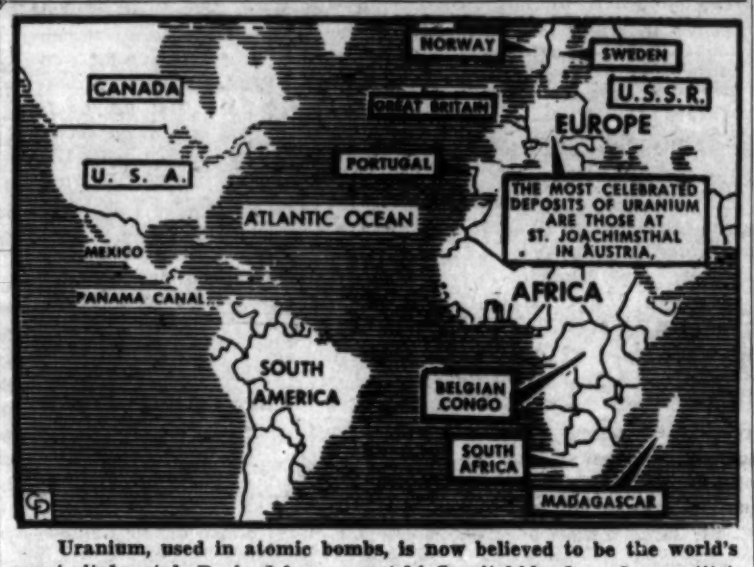
CHICAGO, Aug. 8. — Due to unavoidable circumstances it has become necessary to change the meeting place of the Illinois-Indiana district convention, which takes place this Saturday afternoon and Sunday, Aug. 11 and 12, from the Hamilton hotel to the Ashland Auditorium, West Room, 328 So. Ashland Ave., Phil Bart, district secretary announced today.

Bart also announced the meeting of the following panels beginning at 1:30 p.m., Saturday, at the Ashland Auditorium:

1—Problems of the Negro People.

2—Labor and veterans.

3—Organizational and educational tasks facing the Communist Party.



Uranium, used in atomic bombs, is now believed to be the world's most vital metal. Derived from ores (chiefly pitchblende and carnotite) that are more abundant than copper, pure uranium may menace the entire world unless properly controlled. Virtual monopoly of uranium is held by the United States and Great Britain either within themselves or through countries closely bonded with them. Canada contains the greatest known deposit of pitchblende and is a source of carnotite. South Africa ranks next in pitchblende. The United States possesses deposits of both ores; England has pitchblende; Australia carnotite. Lesser sources are found in Sweden, Norway, the Soviet Union and Austria.

Protests Rise Against Dartmouth Jewish Quota

Protests swelled yesterday against Dartmouth College's Jewish quota. The statement by Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the college, that Dartmouth is a "Christian College" brought condemnation from alumni and organizations fighting racial intolerance. They pointed out that Dr. Hopkins' position was an endorsement of the Nazi racial doctrine.

Albert I. Dickerson, executive officer of Dartmouth, told The Daily Worker in a long distance call to Hanover, New Hamp., that the college's policy on racial quotas was set by Dr. Hopkins. No change was contemplated, he said.

HOPKINS' WIRE

The Independent Citizens' Committee released a telegram which the Dartmouth head sent to its office Feb. 10 when he was asked to join a committee to combat racial quotas in colleges. His telegram read: "Understand complexity of problem and am sympathetic with purpose you have in mind. Cannot join with you, however,, if your protest is against proportionate selection for students. I believe nothing would so increase intolerance and focus racial and religious prejudice as to allow any racial group to gain virtual monopoly of educational advantages offered by an institution of higher learning."

Americans United, an organization to preserve world peace and economic cooperation, revealed yesterday that Hopkins, who was its chairman, resigned June 26, on the day of the ratification of the United Nations Charter. According to Hopkins the immediate job of the committee was over. The committee continues to fight for its original goals.

Albert Kahn, Dartmouth alumni and co-author of **Sabotage** and **The Plot Against the Peace**, said yesterday:

"Ernest Hopkins' statement on the Jewish quota at Dartmouth College is an out-and-out endorsement of Nazi racist doctrine. While sanctimoniously prating about his desire to "Christianize' his college, Hopkins echoes the medieval Hitlerian legend that Jews are inferior to other human beings. Tens of thousands of Americans have died in order to destroy Nazism in Europe, but Hopkins calls for preservation of Nazi ideology in America.

"What Hopkins is proposing is the establishment of an intellectual ghetto for American Jews. The last decade has taught us where such proposals lead: They lead to Camp Maideneks.

"Hopkins does not speak for Dartmouth students; and thousands of Dartmouth alumni, like myself, feel an inexpressible disgust for the wretched words of this man of so-called learning. But that of course is not enough. This is a matter of importance to all Americans concerned with the democratic and cultural development of their country, and such Americans should now express themselves."

Kahn is president of the Jewish Fraternal Order.

Leonard E. Golditch, executive secretary of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism, pointed out that Dr. Hopkins based his arguments on the Nazi sources.

"Dr. Hopkins isn't fooling anybody. The quota system is used for the sole purpose of minority prejudice," he said.

The president is more dangerous than Bilbo, Golditch asserted, because he follows the policy of the "big lie" in order to place a smokescreen around his anti-Semitism."

Another organization protesting Dr. Hopkins' stand was the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith.

Curb Fuel Oil Delivery in East

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The Petroleum Administration for War today banned delivery of fuel oil to large-scale east coast consumers who already have a 30-day supply on hand or who have ordered more than a 60-day supply.

The restriction on inventories will not apply to homes in which three families or less are living.

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Atom Atoms

Building New Atombomb Plants

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 8 (UP).—Facilities for production of atomic bombs already are being expanded, Col. K. D. Nichols, district engineer for the Clinton Engineering Works, revealed today.

Nichols said the Oak Ridge plant had been given its production schedule in 1942 and "we are right smack on it."

"More plants," he said, are being built for manufacturing atomic bombs."

What already has struck Japan is "only a sample of what is coming," he declared.

• • •

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 8 (UP).—Hundreds of soldiers and civilian researchers poured into this New Mexico capital city today—free for the first time to "take a drink or two" without fear of letting one of the war's greatest secrets slip into the hands of the enemy.

Santa Fe's bars and night clubs were crowded as workers from the Army's secret research laboratory at nearby Los Alamos lifted their glasses to toast the product of their two years' labors.

The local telegraph office was jammed as Los Alamos inhabitants told the world of their existence. Censorship had forbidden them from notifying friends and relatives of their whereabouts.

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CUSTER, S. D., Aug. 8 (UP).—The atomic bomb secret was nearly exposed once on the floor of the House of Representatives, Rep. Francis Case (R-SD) said today.

Case, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, said at one time some of the committee members became skeptical of the work. One of the members, he said, called the project "too fantastic" and threatened to tell the House what he knew and demand more information.

That threat brought Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, before the committee in a secret session, again to stress the secrecy of the project.

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BOULDER CITY, Nev., Aug. 8 (UP).—Seismologist D. M. Carder today corrected his records for July 16, struck out "slight earthquake" and substituted "atombomb."

State FEPC to Probe Jimcrow In Baseball

The State Fair Employment Practice Commission has named two commissioners to probe Jimcrow in baseball, it was announced yesterday.

Announcement followed a letter sent by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to the State FEPC urging such a probe in the big league teams. Davis reminded Henry C. Turner, FEPC chairman, that the City Council had passed a resolution condemning discrimination against Negroes in big league baseball.

Turner said yesterday he had designated Elmer A. Carter and Julian J. Reiss to hear evidence and make recommendations.

Davis stated yesterday: "I have not heard directly from Mr. Turner in reply to my letter asking for immediate action on Jimcrow in baseball.

"However, I am glad to note that he has replied to my letter through the press. He announced that the State Commission against discrimination is investigating the employment practices of the Yankees, Dodgers and the Giants. This is an important gain on the road to victory.

"I should be glad to cooperate with the Commission in bringing the true facts to light, and in establishing fair employment practices in baseball. I am certain that the main reason that none of the highly qualified Negro players are in the New York major leagues is because they are Negroes.

"We can and must have New York set the example for all other states in outlawing racial and religious discrimination wherever it exists.

"The steps now being taken by the commission makes all the more necessary the building of a mass movement of labor and the people on this issue. The campaign instigated by the 'End Jimcrow in Baseball' committee, the Daily Worker and the Negro press deserves the widest support. Now is the time to smash through to victory on this issue!"

Called on Bomb Theory; Faints

Dr. Harold Jacobson, physicist, was informed by military counter espionage agents yesterday that he could be imprisoned for as much as 10 years for writing a newspaper article about the atomic bomb, and immediately collapsed, his employer announced.

Philip E. Wilcox, head of Wilcox, Inc., said Jacobson was taken to his home by a physician. He had done some work on developing the atomic bomb but had not been connected with the project for months.

Jacobson, in an article for the Hearst International News Service, had asserted the bomb dropped on Hiroshima filled the surrounding ground with a radio-activity that would be fatal to man for 70 years. In a statement issued during his discussion with the agents by Wilcox, he said he hadn't known that official experiments already had disproved his theory.

Mayor Cites Social Effect of Atombomb

Mayor LaGuardia made his first public statement on the atomic bomb yesterday. He said he was reading everything on the subject he could get hold of and indicated he was chiefly concerned with the social and economic implications of the amazing discovery.

He said:

"It makes you wonder whether human beings will have sense enough to live decently with each other."

Frankensteen Tops Detroit Poll

— An Editorial —

Great Detroit Victory

THE emergence of Richard T. Frankensteen, a CIO leader, as top nominee for Mayor in Detroit's primaries, is a great victory for progressives and is of nation-wide significance. Americans everywhere will surely see a relationship in this victory and labor's victory at Britain's poll.

This is the first time an outstanding labor leader is so close to winning the mayoralty in a major city.

Detroit's ballots reflect the growing maturity of the workers, especially of organized workers, and the great concern in labor ranks on postwar policy.

Undoubtedly the election results are due to a large extent to the obvious plans of reactionary automobile manufacturers. Open-shop sabre rattling and unconcern for the war effort and postwar job security aroused particularly strong suspicion against the candidate of the reactionaries, Mayor Jeffries.

Moreover, the election verdict represents accumulated indignation among Detroit's people against the scandalous housing situation, discrimination and a race-incitement policy in which Mayor Jeffries had a responsibility. All of Detroit's common people—small business men, professionals, Negroes as a whole and the large masses of workers—showed a live interest in the election.

While it is not yet clear to what extent Frankensteen's votes reflected the support of other than organized labor groups, it is already evident that labor here, as in Britain, is becoming widely recognized for its progressive leadership.

Nevertheless, Detroit's earlier experience, when a CIO-backed candidate won the primaries but lost in the finals, shows that precautions must be taken. The forces back of Frankensteen should be neither overconfident of labor's strength nor scornful of reaction's resources in demagogy, provocations, especially of strikes and race riots, and other trickery to win the middle-class groups away from the candidate of the people.

The winning strategy, therefore, can only be one of cementing unity between all groups of Detroit's people, with special emphasis among the large Polish-American and Negro sections. The spirit of national unity must permeate Frankensteen's drive if his powerful reactionary opponents are to be beaten.

In this connection, the disruptive role of the Norman Thomas-Trotzkyite controlled "Michigan Commonwealth Federation" should not be overlooked. The effort of these elements to split support away from Frankensteen's three councilmanic running mates ran true to their defeatist line throughout the war.

Labor and progressives everywhere are heartened by Detroit's victory. It should spur the people's forces in the auto city to make the final result even more resounding.

UAW Leader First In Primary, Jeffries Second

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—Labor and progressives won a smashing victory in the auto city's mayoralty primary, sweeping Richard T. Frankensteen, vice-president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, into first place. The labor and people's candidate ran 14,000 votes ahead of Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., the auto magnates' choice, who will be Frankensteen's opponent in the November elections. Frankensteen's total was 82,936, while Jeffries got 68,754.

The third serious contender in the primary, James D. Friel, County Auditor, was pushed out of the race with a vote of 35,72.

In the Councilmanic contest the labor-progressive forces pushed the incumbent Lt. George Edward, UAW leader now in the Army, to the top of the list of 18 nominated. Two other labor-progressive men, Rev. Charles A. Hill and Tracy Doll won ninth and 11th places respectively.

By running up a total of 78,136 votes Edwards forced the president of the Common Council, John C. Lodge, into second place. Rev. Hill, an outstanding leader of the Negro people, was nominated by 47,244 votes. Tracy Doll's total was 44,427.

NINE SEATS

The 18 nominees will fight it out for the nine seats of the Common Council in the November 6 elections were chosen from a field of 66. Close to the rear of the procession were the three candidates of the Michigan Commonwealth Federation, put forward by the Norman Thomas-Trotzkyite forces as a "third party" in an effort to split the progressive vote. Not one of these disrupters got over 2,500 votes. The three were grouped around 60th place.

While almost everyone, including the city officials, didn't expect more than 120,000 votes to be cast, the figures show that more than 210,000 people voted in yesterday's primaries. The rebuff suffered by Jeffries is his second. In the last mayoralty primary elections in 1942 he also ran second, but defeated Frank Fitzgerald in the November elections through one of the most vicious anti-Negro and anti-labor campaigns that this city had witnessed.

TWO SURPRISES

Two interesting and surprising things happened in this election: 1. Lodge, the dean of the Council since the late John W. Smith, was threatened by Edwards. 2. Rev. Hill beat out former Governor William A. Comstock for a place among the top nine.

Frankensteen was confident of victory in the November elections, and Jeffries anticipates a "merry campaign," whatever that means.

It seems also that Jeffries wasn't able to get any sizeable vote at all in the Negro community, despite his demagogic efforts to confuse the Negro voters. But partial returns indicate that he is strong in the Polish wards on the East Side and in the Irish community, and in the Blue Stocking districts.

Political observers here think that the great Labor victory in England stimulated the unexpectedly large primary turnout here, which undoubtedly strengthened the lead of the people's forces over the Jeffries group.

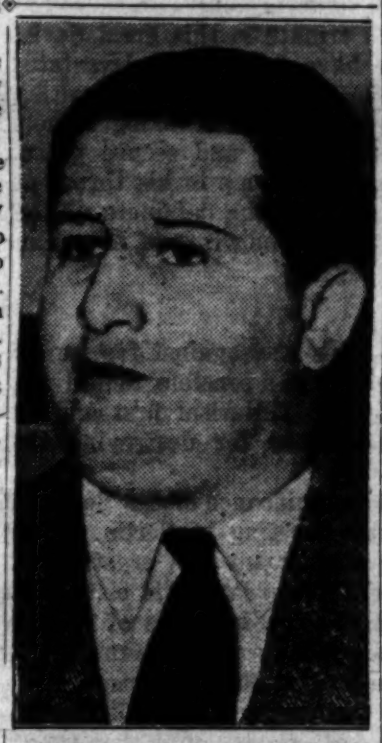
But the November victory is by no means in the bag. Seasoned veterans of earlier campaigns point to the necessity of avoid the mistakes made in the 1943 municipal elections if victory is to be gained this fall.

Some of the points on which campaigners are already concentrating are the dangers of overconfidence because of the sweeping primary victory, lack of enough thorough house to house canvassing to get out the vote, and lack of coordination between the various organizations supporting Frankensteen, Hill, Doll and Edwards.

They also stress the need for much more attention to the national groups to prevent Mayor Jeffries from picking up additional strength among the Irish, Polish and other communities.

It is felt that a much more vigorous campaign is needed on the people's basic needs: jobs, housing, unemployment compensation, national, state and city FEPC.

Finally, the progressives feel the need for a broader unity of labor and all democratic forces interested in good government and a prosperous city, bringing those forces that supported Friel in the primaries.



RICHARD T. FRANKENSTEEN

NYU Teachers Hit Increase In Tuition Fee

Three New York University teachers have joined the student protest against a $50 tuition increase, the college chapter of the American Youth for Democracy announced yesterday.

The teachers are Prof. Moses Ratner of the Language Department, Prof. Margaret Schlauch of the English Department and Benjamin B. Gamzue, English Department instructor.

"Fees are high enough, and there is no need to raise them at the present time," Prof. Ratner said. "Economic problems could have been solved in another way."

Prof. Schlauch pointed out that a tuition increase makes it even harder for qualified students who face "monetary hurdles" in the fight for an education. She declared that the strains of reconversion, widening unemployment, Congressional lag in social legislation, and failure to realize a national program for 60 million jobs are already keeping many students from our colleges.

To Appeal to Truman in Army 'Scottsboro Case'

The War Department has informed Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, that clemency will not be given to Pvts. Frank Fisher, Jr., and Edward R. Loury, Negro victims in the "Army Scottsboro Case," it was announced yesterday by the ILD.

Congressman Marcantonio and the ILD who previously obtained reductions of sentence for Fisher and Loury from life imprisonment to six and eight years, had appealed for clemency on their behalf. They were joined by hundreds of trade unions and thousands of prominent individuals.

"The decision is an outrage," Congressman Marcantonio said. "These men are innocent. There is no question about that. They were framed by 'white supremacy' officers in the United States Army. They should be free.

"The case will be appealed to the nation. A national board meeting of the ILD next week will map a new appeal directly to President Truman, and involvement of every decent American citizen in the campaign to overturn the Army's outrageous determination to keep these men imprisoned.

Privates Fisher and Loury were sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of "rape" while serving in the Pacific theatre of war.

AFL Building Trades Parley Hears Kaiser's Housing Plan

By ROBERT H. PERKINS

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (FP).—The AFL Building & Construction Trades Dept., at its opening meeting here Aug. 5, heard Fritz J. Burns, president of Kaiser Community Homes, a Henry J. Kaiser firm, outline plans for low cost, mass production housing.

No agreement covering Kaiser's postwar construction plans was reached although Herbert Rivers, secretary-treasurer of the department said that discussions with Kaiser representatives, as well as with other contractors, will be continued.

Kaiser's plan calls for houses with a somewhat varied exterior but with identical kitchens, bathrooms and closets assembled on factory production lines to reduce building costs. Contrary to stories that have been circulated, these small homes would not be completely prefabricated at the factory but would be built on the site.

Five thousand homes of this kind, built by Burns, near Los Angeles, were sold for $150 down and $30 a month with the total cost ranging from $3,500 to $4,500. Weather conditions and other considerations, it was indicated, would boost the cost to some extent in other parts of the country. Kaiser's plans call for large scale subdivisions throughout the country.

"If Kaiser can construct well-built homes for less than $5,000, as he proposes, we're all for him," Rivers said, adding: "Such proposals present many complicated problems which we must consider carefully before making any agreements."

Scoffing at reports that a CIO invasion of the jurisdiction of AFL building trades unions is being planned, Rivers said that CIO President Philip Murray assured him that the CIO had no such intention.

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The Soviet War Declaration

THE atombomb which shattered a Japanese city last Sunday has been followed up by a political and military bombshell of even deeper significance: the Soviet declaration of war on Japan. The entire world feels the repercussions of this tremendous event, which opens up prospects of a speedy victory and a people's peace. The atombomb ushered in a new age in terms of science; the Soviet bombshell represents the greatest guarantee thus far that out of what was always a war of liberation there will emerge a genuine peace and a new Asia.

We Americans, who feel so deeply our own sacrifices, can only rise in humility and tribute to this great Soviet ally of ours. After all they have done, their devastated homes, their ruined families and million-fold casualties, this giant family of Soviet peoples is undertaking to help win for us and themselves a speedy and secure peace. Every decent American must feel a lump in his throat at the grandeur of this solidarity. Let the defamers of the Soviet Union stand up today, and let the wrath of American decency strike them down forever.

Always One War

It was always one war—this war against fascism in Europe and Asia. There was always a sensible, underlying strategy in it—to concentrate on Hitlerism first and by so doing to prepare the conditions for destroying the imperialism of Japan.

Now we can see the fuller significance of the Potsdam declaration and the Big Three meeting at Berlin, where undoubtedly a unity of view on Japan was crystallized. And from Molotov's statement yesterday, it is plain that the Soviet Union was acting in the interests of all the United Nations all during the spring, even while the USSR was being so recklessly assaulted at San Francisco.

What did the Pacific Firsters want back in 1942 when they clamored for a concentration on Japan at that time? It was to save Hitlerism and palm off the entire burden of fascist aggression (which they themselves encouraged) on the Soviet Union.

And why did some of them change their tunes after May, and become so anxious for a compromise peace with Japan, which would leave its fascist structure intact? It was to save as much of fascism as they could, and a vain attempt to cheat the Soviet Union of its inevitable part in the Pacific settlement, so essential to victory and peace.

In both cases, these reactionaries were acting against the basic interests of the American people. And that is because the eradication of fascism and solidarity with a powerful Soviet Union is in the real American interest.

The dastardly plot against both Russia and America—emanating from American reactionaries—has now been dealt a bombshell blow. And it must be mercilessly followed up by the American people—until reaction at home is routed as it is going to be routed abroad.

War Not Yet Over

But the Soviet action only establishes the conditions for early victory and secure peace; the war itself is not over. We said that yesterday in discussing the atombomb and we emphasize it today.

The war is not over, and may yet demand the heaviest sacrifices of our people. Immense landings in Japan and China are altogether conceivable almost immediately, and our people must gird themselves to put everything behind those blows. Full and uninterrupted war production, full political mobilization against the enemies of national unity, against reaction in every form, is now more than ever essential.

But that is not all. The United States, in addition to its military and naval obligations, has a most urgent political obligation. And that is to break with its past policies toward China and the colonial peoples generally.

While the Chinese Premier T. V. Soong meets with Stalin, it is essential that the United States take the lead in exposing the arrogant dictatorship in Chungking.

The Kuomintang attacks on the Chinese Communists must cease. Democracy must be permitted, a democratic coalition formed. All Chinese who wish to fight the enemy, who want liberty and progress at home must be encouraged to unite. The United States must withdraw support from anyone in Chungking who balks such unity. And all American officials committed to past policies must be quickly withdrawn.

However long the war lasts, it should not be underestimated. The enemy has several times rejected unconditional surrender. He must now feel the bombshell of the United Nations action. The enemy must be thoroughly smashed, and the basis established for a new Asia.

WITCH'S BREW

— Between the Lines

Some Details on Civil War in China

by Joseph Starobin

(Editor's Note: This column was written last Monday, but becomes more timely with the news of the Soviet Union's direct participation in the war against Japan.)

PARDON me, if I probe a little more deeply into the story of Kuomintang attacks on the Chinese Communist armies in Shensi province. As you will recall, such attacks have been taking place since the middle of June.

A week ago, the Yenan radio charged that Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers were using American guns against the 18th Group Army, led by the Communists. Here in embryo is the problem that we are coming right smack up against in the next phase of the war in Asia.

I have in mind a brief statement via Associated Press which appeared last Saturday, quoting Gen. Hu Tsung-nan, the Kuomintang general who was accused by the Communists of attacking them in northern Shensi.

Gen. Hu Tsung-nan admits the charge. But he blames the warfare, which resulted in 100 casualties around one small town on the Communists themselves. Let us examine Hu's story.

The General's Own Story

He says that on July 15 the Communists launched a three-pronged drive into the Chunhua district. The next day they took a neighboring town, then Chunhua itself, and finally a third town, whereupon Gen. Hu claims he protested to Chu Teh, the Communist chief of staff.

And then the story proceeds:

"As there were no regular Chinese National Troops in that area, Gen. Hu said, and since the local militia had suffered heavy losses, he dispatched two regiments from Sikang to the scene of the clashes."

In other words, the Communists were attacking in a region where "there were no regular Chinese National Troops," that is Kuomintang troops.

And so the Kuomintang attacked the Communists, by Gen. Hu's own admission.

But what kind of area is this where there are no Kuomintang troops?

Obviously, either a region where the Japanese have not been able to control, or where the Japanese themselves are stationed.

In any case, the Communists were certainly serving to liberate a part of China from the enemy (by Gen. Hu's own version of the story). And yet he ordered the attack against them. In other words, the Kuomintang attack directly assisted the Japanese in this instance.

The reason why I go into all of this is because I have further information on the clash of Chiang Kai-shek's troops and the Communists.

There have been more than one clash in recent weeks. There have been several.

In addition to the North Shensi episode, there was an instance of Kuomintang troops attacking the Communists in southwest Suiyan, near Inner Mongolia, in the middle of June, never reported in the American press.

Fighting in Central China

Large-scale fighting has also broken out in central China—west Chekiang province — with large Kuomintang forces assaulting the Communist-led guerrillas presumably "to recover lost ground."

Ten divisions are involved, among them troops recently trained by the United States, part of that contingent of crack forces which Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer has just finished reviewing.

These troops are led by Gen. Shangwan Yun-hsiang.

Most interesting of all is the second incident which I mentioned—Inner Mongolia. During this attack, in the middle of June, a Japanese force, assisted by five airplanes, went into action from a northerly point, attempting to sandwich the Chinese Communists, who were defending themselves from the Kuomintang on the south. And here also, arms captured from the Kuomintang forces bear American trade-marks.

A fine kettle of fish, isn't it?

Wedemeyer's Admission

The final point. You may have noticed that Lt. Gen. Wedemeyer finally spoke up about a previous charge from Yenan that American bazookas were being used against the Communists in Shensi.

All that Wedemeyer said was that the arms must have been stolen, "because no arms have been issued to the Kuomintang soldiers for such a purpose."

Well, now, general. You do not deny that such clashes are taking place. You do not, as the responsible American officer in China, even as much as "deplore" such clashes.

You simply declare that the arms were never issued to Chiang Kai-shek to be used against the Communists. But that misses the whole point.

For you continue to give those arms to the Chungking authorities. And once they are given to Chungking, you have no control over them although you know for a fact that they are being misused. They are being used against Chinese democrats, who are admittedly fighting to oust the Japanese from China.

A situation like this is scandalous.

An American general who so lightly dismisses such an ugly situation without as much as a word of protest ought to be examined by the War Department and removed.

Otherwise, the United States is knowingly permitting civil war to develop in precisely the area from which the Japanese must be ousted before this war is won.

— Worth Repeating

REP. CHARLES M. LAFOLLETTE of Indiana, in a discussion on the United Nations charter in the current (August) Free World, urges close understanding of and with the Soviet Union, saying: That understanding, I feel, is the basis for all future peace.

FRANCO is compared to a bull fighter, using his cape to deceive, in the article "Franco Is Our Problem Child" in the current (August 4) issue of the Saturday Evening Post, in which Sidney Wise says: Spain, which was the first fortress of fascism to be created by the Axis in World War II, now stands as the last. Today Franco looks out from behind his fascist walls and sees all around him democratic and leftist governments arising with strong anti-fascist sentiments. . . . So Franco, in desperation, has started his capework and is going through some of the motions of placing a phony democratic front on his regime.

Today's Guest Column

Laborites' Statements On Colonial Policy

by Alphaeus Hunton

"THE Labor Party's Postwar Policy for the African and Pacific Colonies," a detailed 12,000-word report issued two years ago, gives a good picture of both the strength and weaknesses of the British Labor Party's stand on the colonies. As a forecast and measuring rod of what may be expected of the new people's government in Britain, this report, which was endorsed by the 1943 Labor Party convention, deserves a careful review.

We'll take up the creditable features of the report first. There are several positive and concrete proposals for the promotion of better health services, for the improvement of education of all kinds and for all age groups, for the protection of colonial labor and the advancement of trade unionism in the colonies. The immediate abolition of the "Color Bar" system is called for, and eight specific measures for wiping out this system are listed.

Also commendable are the proposals for agricultural reforms in Africa, including a system of planned production to meet domestic consumption as well as export needs, and changes in colonial taxation and land policies which at present compel the Africans to leave their own land and work for the Europeans. There is, however, too much insistence that "agriculture is, and probably for some time will remain, the basis of economic life in all the African colonies." An extremely cautious attitude toward industrial development is expressed, except in the case of railways, which it is proposed should be developed by international action.

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ON THE other hand, one of the most noteworthy points in the report is the promise to carry out in the colonies the program of nationalization of large-scale industry now at the top of the agenda of domestic reforms for Britain. Railways and mines in the colonies would be taken out of the hands of private ownership.

Says the report, "The exploitation of mineral wealth by private profit-making enterprise in Africa . . . has been detrimental to the economic and other interests of the natives, and in the future the object should be to bring it under state ownership and control everywhere."

These are some of the more outstanding positive features of the Labor Party's declaration of colonial policy. If put into effect with real determination, these various measures are bound to bring a radical change in the present miserable existence of the native population of British Africa—and are also certain to influence changes in the other French, Belgian, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian colonies in Africa, which are in even greater need of such reforms.

• • •

TO MAKE these plans work and to get maximum results in a minimum amount of time, the British Colonial Office must have much more centralized authority than it now has, and must be far more efficiently organized; the burdensome baggage of Col. Blimps in the Colonial Service, from governors on down, must be kicked out, and a new relationship of democratic cooperation with the colonial peoples, their mass organizations and leaders must replace the old imperialist dictatorship. The Labor Party, despite the handicap of some of its leadership on the right, should assuredly be expected to make far better progress along these lines than did or could the Conservatives.

All this is very well, you say, but what are all these reforms to lead to? What about self-government and independence for the colonial subjects? Well, that brings us to the negative side of the Labor Party's policy for the African colonies, which subject will have to be left for next week's column.

Views On Labor News

The World May Change But Not the AFL Council

by George Morris

ATOMBOMBS may come and atombombs may go, but the 15 old men on the executive council of the AFL don't move an inch. Some of these gentlemen have held office since cannon-ball days and haven't changed.

Sitting in comfortable rooms high up in Chicago's expensive Drake Hotel, above Lake Michigan, they must have eyed the headlines and said, "My, my, what next?" That is exactly what they said when a picture of a horseless carriage appeared for the first time. And, as then, they turn right back to the routine of tying strings around labor to make sure that the AFL doesn't move an inch.

The first big day's work of this hard-working council meeting (which is held in place of a convention this year) was to cut the AFL from the International Federation of Trade Unions. That means little in a practical sense. You can't have ties with nothing. The IFTU is practically nothing, since all its affiliates outside of the AFL, have become part of the new movement for a World Federation of Trade Unions. Next month the IFTU will be officially a zero when it evaporates and the WFTU is constituted at a Paris congress.

But for years the AFL's leaders boasted of internationalism and pointed to their affiliation with this defunct outfit. This fooled some members who thought the IFTU was really something. Now the IFTU veil is off and the 15 old isolationists are stark naked.

But people do move about within earshot of the Drake's ground floor. Just a few days before the executive council's session opened Chicago workers greeted a Soviet trade union delegation and eagerly inquired about the life and work of Soviet trade unionists. Swinging through factories, union hall mass meetings and banquets at Detroit, Philadelphia, New York and Washington, the Soviet labor leaders won the ear and interest of workers who for 27 years have been kept in the dark on the real nature of the Soviet unions.

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THE Soviet workers committed an unpardonable sin back in 1917. The AFL bureaucracy, then headed by Sam Gompers, sent a delegation to Russia to plead with the revolutionary workers against taking the path of Lenin. The delegates were rudely turned down. The elephants on the executive council have not forgotten this and won't sit with the USSR's unions until the original demand of 27 years ago is met. Meanwhile, the Soviet workers built a union movement of 25,000,000 while the AFL hopes it will be able to hold its six million through the reconversion.

The 18th century minds at the Drake cannot possibly conceive of the significance of the WFTU. Still in a world of rising capitalism, they cannot comprehend a movement that is ushering in a new world.

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PARIS will bring together representatives of the controlling governments forces of Europe's five largest countries—the USSR, Britain, France, Italy and Poland. In all those countries labor has decisive government influence. The same is virtually true of every other European land outside of Ireland, Greece, Switzerland and, of course, fascist Spain and Portugal.

The Paris congress will truly be a unity of the people, especially their most decisive groups. **It will express a program which could be really advanced in most lands today.** In other words, this is no longer the old type international labor unity when delegates came together and agreed on a few general resolutions. Agreement was easy because the practical phase seemed so far away.

It seems that the closer world events neared the point when labor could have so much to say upon world developments and be a great influence in securing the peace, the more stubborn the AFL leaders became against joining WFTU. The real explanation is not so much their objection to the Soviet trade unions nor refusal to sit with the CIO, but their association with the monopolist interests who view with apprehension the growing world influence of labor.

Relation to Vets Is Labor's Big Problem

CP Convention Documents

By BOB THOMPSON

(Extracts from Extemporaneous Remarks to Panel on Veterans.)

One of the basic jobs before us at this panel is to try to put our finger on the main weaknesses flowing from our general revisionist line in our veteran work, and at least begin the correction of the major weaknesses in this field.

It is quite clear that I, who have been primarily responsible in the national leadership for this field of work, am in the first place responsible for the mistakes and weaknesses.

One of the biggest weaknesses in our work has been that the Army has been permitted to have almost a blank check in the orientation work that has been conducted in the services. There has been no attempt at intervention by organized labor in this orientation program to insist and fight for certain aspects of a fuller and more democratic education for the soldiers.

It is true that by and large the Army orientation has been of a democratic character. But had we in our work developed a consciousness on the part of organized labor of the importance of this problem, there is no question that labor could by its efforts have strengthened the orientation program in many respects, with regard to the role and contributions of the Negro people; organized labor; the danger of anti-Semitism, and in many other respects.

It is most necessary that we correct this now because of the new types of problems that will arise out of the present stage of the war in the Far East. It is possible that the Army orientation program may undergo a rapid change for the worse, and this would be most disastrous, because it is in the war in the Pacific where the final thinking of our men in the armed forces will be shaped.

The CIO and AFL must begin to make certain sharp demands on the Army with respect to the education being offered to the men in the service. We have to see that organized labor expands enormously the material which they are sending to the men in the armed forces and expands their efforts to reach the men at separation centers and in a variety of other forms.

The second major weakness in our work has been a grave underestimation of the danger of reaction establishing a base for itself among the returning servicemen. This was a part and parcel of our whole underestimation of the ability of the major sections of monopoly capital to unite on the basis of a reactionary and anti-labor program, and in our particular field, the veterans' field, the consequences of this for us was an underestimation of the ability of reaction to gain a hold for itself among the returning servicemen.

I see by Lou Sass' notes that quite a bit has been said on this subject, so I will not deal with it any further.

CREDIT FOR LABOR

The third major mistake. We put a lot of effort into getting labor to support various progressive pieces of legislation, such as the GI Bill of Rights, which is not a bad piece of legislation, and with its amendments can be one of the best pieces of wartime legislation that is going to come out of this Congress.

The fact is, however, that labor is not really identified in the minds of either the civilian population or of the servicemen with any two or three substantial pieces of legislation that are of real benefit to the veterans. For example, who got credit for the GI Bill of Rights. The Legion did. The same thing is true with most of the other legislation that has been passed.

One of the things that we have to give attention to is really beginning to identify labor with such issues. One good starting point is the Thomas UAW proposal for a really substantial demobilization pay, ranging from $1,000 to $2,500, depending on length and character of service, to be financed from additional assessments on personal and corporate incomes. This is a practical measure, in my opinion, and it is the type of thing for which tremendous support can be won among the servicemen and the public. More than that, it will answer the question of who profited most out of this war.

Labor can identify itself with this type of measure. In doing so, on this and other measures, labor will begin to dispel all doubts as to its role as the most aggressive champion of the returning servicemen.

LEGION LEADERSHIP

The fourth mistake was the wrong estimate that we were making of the Legion leadership. We were proceeding on the estimate that the relations that developed in the war, the split that developed in the capitalist class, would carry over into the postwar period. Applying the same general line of thought, we considered that this win-the-war section of leadership, which has been the dominant force in the Legion during the war, would continue in the main to play a progressive role in the post war. It is clear that there can be no such reliance on the present leadership of the Legion. In the main the present leadership of the Legion will be subject to the same reac-

(Continued on Page 9)

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Thinks Adventures 'Cultured'

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I find it impossible to agree with A. G. in his letter of July 31 that the **Adventures of Richard** is "an uncultured column" or that it is "bad for children."

It seems to me that the appeal of the **Adventures** is mainly to adults, and that far from being bad for those children who do follow it, it is a warm and understanding reflection of their own lives and friends.

I presume that A. G. thinks it "uncultured" because the gang uses such phrases as "you stink," etc. It would be foolish to ignore the fact that children do use these words—they are merely aping adults.

The reason that Michael Singer is such a fine writer is that he can depict things and people as they really are. What group of children does not have its obese Fatso, its intellectual Jimmy, its sober Richard, its rebel No-Nose, its tomboy Bubbles? If Michael Singer were to distort the gang into a bunch of Park Ave. prissies, would Mr. G. think the **Adventures** raised to a higher cultural level? Tsk-Tsk.

R. LEVINE.

•

Amazed At World-Telegram

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The following is a copy of a letter which I am sending to the **World-Telegram:**

Sir:

With reference to the Campbell case I am amazed at your attitude because the remarkable interest, editorial and telegram to the Governor are in striking contrast to your studied silence when I sent you my Brief about the Dewey henchmen and the way they railroaded the Puerto Rican youths to the chair.

The **Telegram** should now realize that the Campbell case is not an isolated case but one in a series in which the Dewey-General Sessions crowd have cooperated in twisting laws on the statute books and arranging established court procedure in their own whim and caprice. I am surprised by your attitude of silence in the first case and your interest in the second when both showed an utter disregard for the observance of the law, either in the letter or spirit.

T. C. WILLIAMS.

•

Stars and Stripes For U.S.-Soviet Unity

Hempstead, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The recent editorial in **Stars and Stripes,** titled **Our Russian Ally,** was deservedly quoted by many people. It is an excellent expression of faith in cooperation between our two great nations. There is no doubt in the minds of the overwhelming majority of GIs that **Stars and Stripes** truly reflects their opinions.

In my opinion, and I'm speaking on the basis of three years' experience, the returning servicemen and women will constitute one of the strongest foundation stones on which the all-important edifice of Soviet-American friendship will be built.

15TH AIR FORCE VETERAN.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Truman to Address Nation Tonight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—President Truman, preparing to report to the nation at 10 p.m. EWT, tomorrow on recent momentous developments, today received latest information on the atomic bombing of Japan and then conferred lengthily with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's bombing report to Mr. Truman was interrupted by Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew, who hastened into the President's office with a small sheaf of papers, remained only long enough to deliver them, and departed without comment.

Byrnes refused to tell reporters whether he and Mr. Truman had discussed the atomic bombing.

"Ask the President," he replied. "He's doing the talking now."

Meanwhile, Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa), predicted after a conference with the Chief Executive, that Congress may be called into session before Oct. 8, the scheduled date, if the new bomb speeds victory over Japan.

Presidential Secretary Charles G. Ross said Mr. Truman would mention the atomic bomb in his 30-minute radio address, but probably to no great extent. The speech, to be carried over all radio networks, will be devoted chiefly to the Big Three conferences at Potsdam.

The President today formally ratified this country's membership in the United Nations World Security Organization by signing an ornate instrument of ratification.

He discussed with Kilgore the latter's proposal for Government-sponsored scientific research in the light of the new atomic bomb discovery and the need for additional reconversion legislation.

Lawyers Ask U. S. Lead in Breaking With Argentina

Secretary of State Byrnes was urged yesterday by the National Lawyers Guild to institute joint consultation among the American Republics for breaking diplomatic relations with Argentina. The Guild also called for the removal of the State Department officials "responsible for the recognition of the Farrell - Peron dictatorship," and urged that "their places . . . be taken by those who will steadfastly adhere to a policy of fighting fascist and pro-fascist forces and of advancing democracy in the hemisphere and in the world."

The Guild's communication, sent by its National Committee on Inter-American Affairs, set forth proof of Argentina's violation of the Chapultepec Agreement, including Assistant Secretary of State Clayton's testimony before the Senate War Mobilization subcommittee regarding Argentina's failure to eliminate a single one of the 188 major Axis enterprises in that country.

The Guild suggested that:

1—The Department of State prepare a detailed indictment of the Farrell regime for its failure to comply with the Act of Chapultepec. This indictment should recite such facts as:

(a) Continued Nazi control of a wide range of vital Argentine industries whose industries extend into other South American countries.

(b) Continued occupancy of high posts by Argentine officials whose Nazi affiliations have been established by our intelligence agencies.

(c) The continuing power of scores of so-called "cultural and social organizations" of the Nazi party in Argentina.

2 — The Department circulate this indictment to the governments of all of the other republics requesting their comment and proposing that the indictment, after having been approved by all of the governments, be presented to the Argentine Government as a joint inter-American representation.

3 — The Department propose that in their joint representation to the Argentine Government the American republics declare their intention to break diplomatic relations with the Farrell Government.

The Guild's communication was signed by Judge John Gutknecht and Joseph H. Crown, chairman and secretary of its Committee on Inter-American Affairs.

Foe Retreats In South China

CHUNGKING, Aug. 8 (UP). — Japanese forces in South China were in retreat today after meeting defeat at four points along a far-flung battleground, but other enemy troops guarding Hangchow captured three towns.

The major Japanese retreat was in southern Kiangsi province, where, according to the Central Chinese News Agency, enemy forces were withdrawing southwest on the road from Namyung to take up positions on the Canton-Hankow railroad around Kukong.

The Japanese were defeated at Kanhsien, an air base town 65 miles northeast of Namyung. They are retreating to the Canton-Hankow railway through Namyang.

In northern Kiangsi province, a powerful independent Japanese column retreating north toward Nanchang along the Kan River, has taken Changshu, 48 miles south of Nanchang, and is pushing on toward Fengcheng.

The Chinese High Command today announced recapture of Hu-Kiang (Wu Hu Tao) island at the mouth of the Min River, 15 miles east of Foochow. Foochow was captured by the Chinese last May 19.

The towns taken by the Japanese near Hangchow are Sinteng, Tunglu and Line Linan.

British, Soviets Leaving Teheran, Says Iran

TEHERAN, Aug. 8 (UP).—The Iranian Foreign Ministry announced today that Soviet and British troops will be withdrawn at once from Teheran, Iran's capital, in accordance with decisions reached at the Potsdam conference.

(In London a Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that the Potsdam conferees agreed on immediate evacuation of Soviet and British forces from Teheran, but he said "there is no decision yet as to when withdrawal from the rest of Iran shall take place." He described the decision as "a good will gesture toward Iran.")

Preparations for the withdrawal are already underway. The deadline for the evacuation will be fixed by Allied representatives in negotiations with Iranian authorities, it was announced.

Britain and the Soviet Union kept only a few hundred men, mostly attached to administrative staffs, in Teheran and its suburbs.

The announcement did not mention American troops, who have been leaving the country for weeks.

WPB Will Okay New Auto Plants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP). — The War Production Board shortly will approve plans by the automobile industry to construct $150,000,000 in new plants and additions necessary for maximum production of civilian cars, it was learned today.

A high WPB official told the United Press that notification of the approval probably will go out to the industry some time next week.

He explained that the construction applications would be okayed on grounds that the expansion program would provide for "additional insurance against unemployment next year."

Two Americans Win Congressional Medal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—Two American soldiers—one of German descent, the other a native of Mexico—won the Medal of Honor for singlehandedly saving their respective companies from annihilation in Germany.

They were T/Sgt. Robert E. Gerstrung, 30, Chicago and S/Sgt. Marcario Garcia, 25, Sugarland, Tex.

President Truman will present their medals to them but the exact time hasn't been set.

Most GIs to Be Out Of Britain by Feb. 1

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UP).—Nearly all of the 175,000 American soldiers now stationed in Britain, including 96,000 airforce personnel, will be withdrawn from the United Kingdom by Feb. 1, 1946, it was announced today by Brig. Gen. E. F. Koenig, retiring commander of the Army's British base section.

Aid Sent Belgium To Combat Polio

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis disclosed today that it is sending a medical commission to the aid of Belgium, which has been stricken with an epidemic of an unusually virulent type of infantile paralysis.

More than 800 cases have been reported in Belgium, the foundation said, and the death rate is higher than 20 percent.

With the cooperation of the Air Transport Command, three iron lungs have been flown to Belgium.

German Unionists Here Hail Potsdam

The Victory Committee of German American Trade Unionists yesterday hailed the decisions of the Potsdam Conference as a sure guarantee of a unified and peaceful Europe to come.

Americans of German descent must wholeheartedly support the Potsdam decisions for therein lies the regeneration of a peaceful and democratic Germany, Gustave Faber, executive secretary, declared.

Coney Island Housewives Give Black Marketeers Rough Ride

Coney Island's organized consumers are giving black market retailers a rough ride for their (consumer's) money.

Mrs. Martha Ballan, chairman of the Coney Island Consumer Council, yesterday described the newly devised method of mass shopping carried on by her group.

"Mass shopping at ceiling prices is the keynote of our activities," she said.

Last week, council members formed shopping groups for meat and poultry purchases. Each group had a captain. Captains told retailers and shoppers in the stores that they were there to see that prices were legal. Most of the storekeepers cooperated, the consumers found. Retailers who refused were picketed.

One council member, Martha Meyerhoff, conducted a one-woman picket line all day Thursday in front of a poultry store. Not a single chicken was sold, the council reported.

"With the Sharkey bill increasing penalties for violations," said Mrs. Ballan, "we feel that the black market will be doomed and our children will be assured a decent diet."

PRESS ROSS CASE

Meanwhile the Washington office of the OPA was in receipt of more demands to air the Ross-Woolley controversy. Leo Gentner, new regional administrator, is also being requested to review the case of Paul L. Ross, former chief enforcement attorney, who was forced out by Daniel P. Woolley. The League of Women Shoppers is demanding action on the case and will meet with Gentner on Wednesday.

Other groups asking reopening of the case are the Consumer Council, WIVES, the New York Chapter of the National Lawyer's Guild, the AFL Women's Auxiliaries and the City CIO.

WHAT'S ON

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Relationship With Vets Is Labor's Big Problem

(Continued from Page 7)

tionary tendencies in the postwar as are already finding expression in dominant sections of the capitalist class.

Our fifth error. We have underestimated the need for labor—for organized labor—to take the initiative and be the prime moving force in the organization of the vets. We have relied on the leadership of the Legion and the other organizations to take the initiative and to actually organize this campaign, and this is one of the most serious aspects of the shortcomings of our work.

Now, one word on this. It was absolutely correct to orientate firmly towards the large established veterans' organizations. I cite only one fact to demonstrate this. This fact is that the Legion and the VFW are where the Vets are going. Already over 500,000 are in the Legion. Around 700,000 are in the VFW.

The American Veterans Committee is the most prominent of the new veterans' organizations. I agree it has a very nice sounding program, that it has ample finances, and that it has been putting out a lot of publicity. But the result of all this is that you have a million and a quarter in the established veterans' organizations — and in the largest of these newer organizations, the American Veterans Committee, you only have 3,500. That is a substantial fact to take into consideration, because whatever is done, we have to make sure that under no circumstances is the error made after the last war repeated, namely, that at a time when the character of the Legion was being determined, the most militant and advanced veterans were coralled into a simon-pure servicemen's league and thereby isolated from the main body of veterans.

We should not underestimate the ability of the servicemen of this war to make their weight felt in any organization they form. Fourteen million of them are not going to let a million and a quarter veterans of the last war exclude them from a full voice in any veterans' organizations. It will not be so, because of the spirit of the vets; because the vets of this war have a fresher prestige in the minds of the people; because there is a really mature labor movement in this country which has a base of four million in the armed forces. In this situation I do not have too many doubts about the character of any really mass, democratically run, veterans' organization.

LABOR LEGIONNAIRES

The Legion is the decisive organization because what it does will determine more than anything else what happens in the Vets field. At the same time, labor must give consideration and systematic attention to the VFW. It is most important especially in the larger cities that a labor base be established in the veterans' organizations. The setup of trade union posts in the American Legion, called the Labor Legionnaires, is a most important beginning in this direction.

I am aware of one thing. The course of events may be changed in the veterans field as a result of future developments. You may have the emergence of a new organization. But if such an organization is to have a majority of the vets in it, it is going to be as a result of a fight where the vets learn from their own experience that nothing can be accomplished through the established organizations.

I want to say a couple of words on another question—that is the question of the Negro vets. The fact is that not since the Civil War have the Negro people played such a role at a time of national crisis as they are playing in this war. Just as in the Civil War the part played by the Negro people constituted the solid base for the democratic gains of the reconstruction period, in this war the role the Negro people are playing in the army, as well as generally in the life of our country, is the solid and substantial base if it is utilized properly for sweeping advances in the struggle for Negro rights and democracy in the period ahead.

One of the most basic tasks that we have is that of meeting the slanderous attacks of the Bilbos, the Rankins, the Eastmans, and of fully explaining to the labor movement as a whole the real role of the Negro people in this war. In this connection, it is well to remember the words of Comrade Levin with regard to the significance of the Veterans legislation as it applies to the south, particularly its educational and loan provisions. These things can be the most revolutionary things that have been introduced in the South since the Reconstruction days, and we have got to have a mobilization of all the forces in the country to insure the full application of these measures in the South.

The relationship between labor and the Vets is the most important tactical problem confronting the labor movement at the present time—it is the single most important tactical problem. There is no ally in the country that is quite so indispensable to labor as the veterans, and no struggle more important than the struggle for the needs and demands of the Vets. If we can convince our Party of this, and if the labor movement can be convinced of this, then the solid basis will have been laid for the tackling of the manifold aspects of this question in such a way as to achieve really substantial results.

Set Up 4 Zones for Austria; Split Nation from Reich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The Allies today set up control machinery for Austria similar to the German plan, and announced the separation of Austria from Germany as one of their primary objectives.

The plans for four-nation control machinery, and the zones of Austria to be occupied by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France, were released simultaneously in the four Allied capitals.

The control machinery provides that the city of Vienna will be directed by an inter-Allied governing authority to be composed of four commandants—one from each Allied nation.

In addition to separation of Austria from Germany, the primary tasks of the commission will be:

"To secure establishment of a freely elected Austrian Government."

The occupation plan provides that Austria, within its 1937 frontiers, be divided into four zones. The northeastern zone will go to the Soviet Union; northwestern to the United States, western to France, and Southern to Britain.

Vienna also will be divided into zones. The district of the "Innere Stadt" (inner city) will be occupied by the forces of the four powers. Each of the four powers will have a certain section of the rest of the city to occupy separately.

The top men in the control machinery will be four military commissioners "who will jointly exercise supreme authority in Austria in respect of matters affecting Austria as a whole."

Spoiled Canned Milk Offered to Bidders

BOSTON, Aug. 8 (UP). — The spoilage of 95,376 cans of evaporated milk owned by the War Food Administration and stored in Charlestown has been disclosed by the Commodity Credit Corp., which offered it to bidders, specifying that it is not fit for human use.

3 New Polio Cases in Trenton

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8 (UP).—Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported here today despite a quarantine which has kept all children under 16 years of age at home since Sunday.

Total cases throughout the state this year number 240.

German Prisoners Still Command Belgian Workers, Paper Bares

German war prisoners, backed up by Allied orders, are allowed to "command and supervise" Belgian workers at a depot being built in Belgium.

This latest example of how not to treat the Germans was revealed recently in the Belgian newspaper, **La Nouvelle Gazette.**

According to the newspaper article just received here, 100 Belgian workers were informed on June 28 they would "have to obey the non-commissioned officers among the German prisoners" also working on the depot.

"Belgians and Wallons are obliged to execute the orders which were given to them by Boche prisoners," continued **La Nouvelle Gazette.**

Belgian workers liberated from the Nazi heel, are being supervised "by these patentees of the Buchenwald and other crematories. Imagine the reactions of these Teutons," the Belgian newspaper ironically declared. "They must be laughing heartily!"

La Nouvelle Gazette asks a question of the Allied authorities in Belgium. "One had better explain how the Boches, in spite of scanty nourishment are in 'brilliant health' —It is always the same story: Oranges, orange juice, chocolate, etc., which they are given or which they steal.

"The master-race apparently must be kept in good shape. The Belgian people, after being subjected to five years of German territory, must now submit to their vanquished enemies. Awaiting your orders, my gauleiter," the Belgian newspaper bitterly concludes.

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In this corner

Veach, Cobb and Heilmann Made Outfield History

Bill Mardo

Ty Cobb's old outfield partner, Bobby Veach, died the other day. So passed away a man long considered one of the better gardeners the game has produced.

Veach made baseball history on two counts: he was a member of the great Detroit Tiger outfields of 1912-1923—and also the discoverer of Charley Gehringer. Veach roamed the outfield for Detroit along with Ty Cobb and Sam Crawford. When Crawford left the trio in 1917, it was the illustrious Harry Heilmann who took over alongside Veach and Cobb.

The death of Veach two days ago again renewed that hot-stove league standby: which was the greatest outfield of all? There are many who'll string along with Cobb, Veach and Heilmann; some will turn a deaf ear to any combination named other than Babe Ruth, Earl Coombs and Bob Meusel of the Yankees' '27 squad; and, of course, the younger generation will stoutly defend the Joe DiMaggio, Charley Keller and Tommy Henrich threesome of prewar vintage.

But however which way the controversy rages—none will deny that Cobb, Veach and Heilmann comprised a trio well worth the price of admission—to say the least.

How Veach brought Charley Gehringer up to the majors is an interesting little tale. It seems that the Detroit outfielder did a lot of his game-hunting in Michigan, and during one of those vacations his ear was bent plenty about some kid finfielder. Veach decided to take a gander at the young Charlie Gehringer—and that one look-see was all he needed. Veach delivered Charlie pronto to the critical Mister Cobb, who was piloting Detroit then, and the Georgia Peach was duly impressed. Gehringer, you'll remember, played out his entire big league career with the Tigers.

Veach, oddly enough, never got into the World Series during his prime. It was only after he had slipped somewhat and was traded to the Senators, that he broke into the 1925 classic.

But he was one fine ball player, this Bobby Veach. . . . Ask Ty Cobb.

* * *

Stocky Mike Kreevich was purchased by the Washington Senators yesterday in a list-minute maneuver deal by Clark Griffith to get as much potential punch into his lineup as possible—now that the AL race between the Nats and Detroit has become as close as skin.

Kreevich, whose .301 batting average had much to do with the St. Louis Browns' rush to the pennant last year, has been suffering an off-season this year. Mike has been on the bench most of the time, and his .237 b. a. tells the story. Certainly his terrific drop off the pace is one of the reasons why Luke Sewell's club is floundering around in seventh place today.

From the Senators' point of view, the trade was a good one. They'll need as much reserve strength as they can possibly muster for the final lap of the flag drive. Despite his current average, Kreevich can be a dangerous customer at the plate—and the smell of another World Series might do his slump a world of good.

* * *

Les Webber, who was farmed out by Brooklyn to Montreal last June and then proceeded to help the Royals establish a strong lead in the International League, is back with the Dodgers again.

Of course, Les could go out there, win every game he hurls—and still not help bring the flag back to Ebbets Field. . . . The Cubs would have to fold up considerably—and as yet they've given no signs of doing that, have they?

Paige at Stadium Sunday

Satchel Paige, great Negro hurler of the Kansas City Monarchs, will display his wares at the Yankee Stadium Sunday for the last time this season. The New York Black Yankees will furnish the opposition for the mighty Paige—and the legendary twirler will probably aim to make his final appearance here a memorable one.

"Satch" has a flair for showmanship, as his many admirers well know, and has always risen to the occasion in New York. Two years ago, when he pitched at Ebbets Field for the first time in his long career, Paige decided to make the affair a memorable one and pitched 12 innings while giving up but three hits. . . . There's a good chance Satchel may wind up his last New York appearance of the year by toeing the mound for the full distance . . . a baseball fan's treat in anyone's language!

Urge German Workers' Unity

Germany must repair the crimes it committed against the world, the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Party in Berlin recently declared in a special appeal for unity.

"The banner of unity must be carried as a symbol of the action of the working-people," the statement said. "Therefore we welcome whole-heartedly the appeal of the Communist Party of Germany."

Among the signers of the statement were: Carl Litke, member of the pre-Hitler executive board of the Social Democratic Party, and member of the Reichstag; Otto Meyer, member of the Prussian Diet; and Richard Weimann, educational director of the Social Democratic party.

Army Hits Bias Against GI Nisei

ROME, Aug. 8 (UP).—Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy denounced discrimination against U. S. soldiers of Japanese descent in the United States today, asserting that "Americans everywhere can only do themselves honor by condemning any abuse of the full rights of these men as citizen soldiers."

McCloy emphasized the excellent record of the Nisei in the 100th Battalion of the 442d Regiment, who fought in the Italian campaign.

"It is really incongruous," he said, "that anyone should be called upon to defend the rights of the American-Japanese soldiers who have served their country so steadfastly and with zeal."

Tigers Stop Ferriss, 5-2

Fighting desperately to maintain their slim lead atop the American League heap, the Detroit Tigers did it the hard way yesterday by beating Dave Ferriss, 5-2, in the first of two games against the Boston Red Sox.

Stubby Overmire opposed the sensational Bosox rookie and received credit for his ninth win, although Al Benton relieved Stubby in the eighth inning.

Ferriss went the entire distance and was slapped around pretty thoroughly as he suffered his fifth defeat against 18 victories. The Bengals got to young Ferriss for one run in the second, another in the sixth and seventh, and two tallies in the eighth inning.

Hal Newhouser was slated to hurl the nitecap for Detroit. We went to press too early for results of that game and also the night game between the threatening Washington Senators and Chicago White Sox.

'Sandlot Series' Starts Friday

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 8 (UP).—President Ray Dumont, of the National Baseball Congress, announced today that the Sherman Field flyers of Fort Leavenworth will defend their national semi-pro title in the "Sandlot World Series" this season.

The flyers face Chanute Field, Ill., Friday night in their opening game, and again will depend on the whip arm of Pitcher Herman Besse, formerly of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Seeded 16th in the 24-team field last season, the flyers upset the form charts by winning the necessary seven games to claim the title. Besse won four games and was voted the tournament's outstanding player.

— From the Press Box —

Gregg Gets Better With Each Performance

by C. E. Dexter

With Dixie Walker aiding the cause with a home run over the right-field wall in the fourth frame, handsome Hal Gregg moved a little nearer that 20-game win circle yesterday at Ebbets Field, where he twirled a masterful five-hitter to shut out the Cincinnati Reds, 1-0.

Getting better with each performance, Hal was nigh perfect yesterday. His control, formedly his biggest problem, was well in check as he gave up but one base-on-balls to the baffled Redlegs. The only time Gregg was in any semblance of trouble was in the sixth inning when Eddie Miller got as far as third base due to D'Antonio's error. But otherwise, the Cincy batters couldn't even smell pay-dirt.

With yesterday's performance, his 15th win, the young Dodger hurler has now gone 18 innings without giving up an earned run. He's getting more confident every time out—and certainly the shutout against the Reds will bolster his poise even more.

Vern Kennedy did very well on the mound, too, but had the misfortune of tossing a fat one to Dixie Walker in the fourth, which was promptly pickled over the wall for Walker's seventh circuit clout of the year . . . The only other hits garnered off Kennedy were singles by Luis Olmo and Frenchy Bordagaray in the seventh, and another safety in the next inning by Augie Galan.

Leo Durocher announced yesterday that first-sacker Ed Stevens is leaving Montreal to join the Dodgers immediately. . . . And John Banta, 19-year-old hurler will be with the team shortly. The young twirler is reputed to have the speed of Johnny Vander Meer—who could throw quite a hard ball, remember?

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Not including yesterday's games).

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	54	41	.568	—
Washington	54	42	.563	½
New York	50	43	.538	3
Chicago	50	47	.515	5
Cleveland	48	48	.500	6½
Boston	48	49	.495	7
St. Louis	45	49	.479	8½
Philadelphia	32	62	.340	21½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	63	34	.649	—
St. Louis	59	42	.584	6
Brooklyn	55	43	.561	8½
New York	54	47	.535	11
Pittsburgh	51	50	.505	14
Boston	46	55	.455	19
Cincinnati	43	53	.443	19½
Philadelphia	26	73	.263	38

Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Boston .....000 000 020—2 7 3
Detroit .....010 001 12x—5 11 0
Ferriss and Garbark; Overmire, Benton (8) and Swift.

Second game—

Boston.... 300 000 003 004—7 12 1
Detroit.... 000 001 002 001—4 12 0
Wilson, Ryba (10), Woods (12) and Holm; Newhouser, W. Wilson (10), Houtteman (12) and Richards, Swift (10).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Chicago .....001 120 001—5 16 1
Boston .....001 001 000—2 5 1
Prim and Gillespie; Andrews, Hutchings (8) and Hofferth.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEAF—660 Kc. WOR—710 Kc. WJZ—770 Kc. WNYC—830 Kc. WABC—880 Kc. WINS—1000 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc. WBNX—1450 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—A Woman's Life—Sketch
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
11:55-WOR—Cliff Edwards, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—News From the Pacific
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Studio Music
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comments
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Margaret Macdonald
WJZ—Galen Drake
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healys
1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin—Talk
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—William Birnie
WABC—Two on a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary Salute
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Betty Crocker
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife—Sketch
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—News Westbrook Van Voorhis
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas—Sketch
WJZ—Johnny Thompson, Songs
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Tell Me, Doctor
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Johnson Family Singers
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WMCA—News; Music
WABC—AAF Scrap Book
WQXR—News; Man About Town
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Temple Emanu-El Service
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—The Singing Lady
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—News—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News, Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—News—Quincy Howe
WMCA—News; Talk
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man On the Street
WJZ—Elizabeth Woodward—Talk
WABC—James Carrol, Tenor
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News; Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Whose War? Talk
WABC—Eileen Farrell, Soprano
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News Reports
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Maj. George F. Eliot
WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Music
7:30-WEAF—Al Roth Orchestra
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Jerry Wayne Show
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—Richard Harkness
WMCA—New Yorkers at War
WHN—J. Steel
8:00-WEAF—Highways in Melody
WOR—Cecil Brown, News
WJZ—Pages of Melody
WABC—The Aldrihc Family—Play
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Now It Can Be Told
8:30-WEAF—Correction Please—Quiz
WOR—Freedom of Opportunity
WJZ—This Is Your FBI
WABC—Adventures of Thin Man
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Frank Munn, Tenor; Evelyn MacGregor, Contraltor; Chorus
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WABC—It Pays to Be Ignorant
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—World-Wide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Music Festival
9:30-WEAF—People Are Funny
WOR—Spotlight Band
WJZ—The Sheriff—Play
WABC—Those Websters—Play
WMCA—Youth's Viewpoint
10:00-WEAF—Dunninger Show
WOR—Boxing Bout
WJZ—Man From G-2—Play
WABC—Ray Boxer Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Encore Music
10:15-WQXR—Beatrice Mery, Soprano
10:30-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
WJZ—The Doctors Talk It Over
WABC—Harry James' Orchestra
10:45-WEAF—To Be Announced
WJZ—Los Andrinis
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
WMCA—News; Talk; Music
11:15-WJZ—W. S. Gailor
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:30-WEAF—The American Story
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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— Film Front —

Civil Liberties Union Defends Nazi Films

By David Platt

THE American Civil Liberties Union is toying with a little atomic bomb all its own. They have addressed an open letter to the Alien Property Custodian urging reconsideration of a recent order cancelling the public auction of 650 German and Austrian films made during the Hitler terror. The sale was stopped last month following a flood of protests from labor unions, civic groups and leading Congressmen. The Daily Worker, which aroused the people against the auction, argued that these films would provide Hitler's followers in America with a powerful and destructive weapon.

The ACLU claims that "90 percent of the pictures are entertainment and musicals devoid of any propaganda." Twaddle and bosh! At the time these films were up for auction, Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash) demolished this argument once and for all when he said: "A love scene in an American film is just a love scene. But a love scene in even the most inconsequential German film is propaganda because it tends to create sympathy towards the Germans." Rep. Ellis Patterson (D-Cal) also expressed the sentiment of most Americans when he called for the destruction of films "produced under the slave conditions of Nazi Germany," whose purpose "first and foremost was to nazify those who witnessed them."

• • •

THE ACLU will fail in this as they have failed in other attempts to handle America's enemies and their ideas with kid gloves. If the ACLU had the true interests of the nation at heart they would stop playing with Nazi TNT and join the fight to stop the Memphis Board of Maniacs from kukluxing democratic films like **Dead End** and **The Southerner**. Up to date they haven't levelled a single barrage against the fascist-like acts of the Memphis Elite Guard. Their guns are pointed in an entirely different direction.

• • •

"SPAIN screams for U.S. raw stock," a front page story in **Hollywood Reporter** shouts. But it is not exactly Spain that squeals, but Robert Alexander, executive manager of Paramount Films in Spain. He shrieks: lack of film stopped all production in Spain in June (Hurrah!). Alexander says that's bad. **(Franco must have sold him a bill of goods!)** He says that before the Hitler crash, most of the supply came from Germany. **(Same source that supplied the guns used against the Spanish people!)** Now they look to America for help in the situation. **(If we're wise we'll pile up huge stocks of raw film and hold it until Spain is free and Franco is hanging face down in the market place!)** But cessation of Spanish production will eventually make it impossible for Hollywood films to enter Spain, weeps Alexander, the great friend of the Generalissimo. **(Hollywood films have no business in Spain until the people have settled their score with the fascists. A free Spain is the best guarantee that Hollywood films will have access to markets in that country.)**

• • •

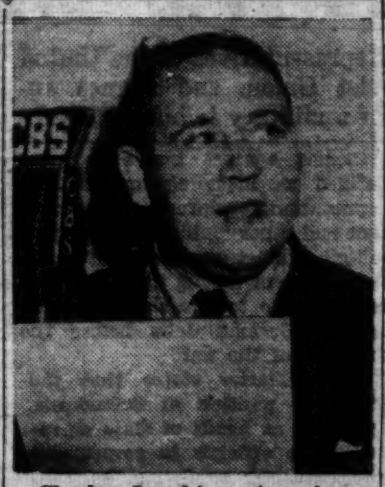
COUNT BASIE, the famous band leader vows that he will not perform at the Tower Theatre, Kansas City, until Negroes are permitted to sit in the orchestra. That's the way to fight Jimcrow. . . . Earl Robinson and E. Y. (Yip) Harburg will do the lyrics and music for the Paramount film **California**, starring Alan Ladd and Betty Hutton. . . . Samuel Goldwyn has engaged Robert E. Sherwood, the playwright, to adapt MacKinlay Kantor's **Glory for Me** to the screen. . . . **Watch on the Rhine** has been banned in Madrid on the ground that it is anti-fascist. . . . See what I mean?

Legitimate Plays Planned By Theatre Guild on the Air

For the first time in radio history, many of the legitimate theater's finest plays—dramas, comedies and musicals hitherto unproduced on the air—will become weekly entertainment highlights for American radio listeners, when, beginning Sunday, Sept. 9, The Theatre Guild inaugurates over WJZ and the full network of the American Broadcasting Company a new Sunday night show, **The Theatre Guild on the Air**, under the sponsorship of the United States Steel Corporation.

Marking the first appearance of a regularly scheduled radio program of both America's foremost play producing organization, and its sponsor, **The Theatre Guild on the Air** is designed to bring to the nation's radio audience a full hour of outstanding entertainment with the plays, players, directors and technicians, who, for more than 25 years of the Guild's career, have been making theatrical history.

Every Sunday night, from 10 to 11 p.m. (EWT), **The Theatre Guild on the Air** will offer one of the outstanding stage successes in the annals of the American theatre, presentation heretofore available only to Broadway theatregoers and to audiences in the comparatively few metropolitan cities where the Guild maintains subscription series. The new radio program, however, will not limit itself to Guild successes, but will draw also from the most popular comedy, drama and musical hits of the entire theatre.



Charles Laughton stars in a program written especially for him on Columbia Presents Corwin next Tuesday, Aug. 14.

Plays Dour Scot In 'Hasty Heart'

Francis Nielsen enacts the role of the dour Scot in **The Hasty Heart**, John Patrick's comedy which opened a week's run at the Flatbush Theater on Tuesday.

Now Is the Time to Build a National Labor FM Network

By EUGENE KONECKY

In a previous article it was made clear that the road to postwar FM radio expansion is now rapidly opening up after war time delays and protracted technical changes. Attention is devoted, in this article, to some aspects of the problem of hastening the entry of labor unions and other democratic groups into FM broadcasting.

It is difficult to measure progress in this respect—data is meagerly available because everything is happening by piecemeal methods and there is no single agency which has undertaken the task of assembling the pieces.

This weakness is symptomatic of a more profound set of delaying factors which may be summarized as follows: first, the lack of adequate technical radio knowledge in labor circles; second, failure on the part of the CIO to establish a national body to stimulate and direct labor's FM activities centrally. Not until the CIO leadership decides, as a matter of policy, to assume and fulfill this responsible function, will adequate progress be made in widening and hastening the participation of the democratic forces in FM radio.

There are several important reasons why the present policy of individual union and separate city action must be centralized. One of these reasons is the loss of valuable time, effort and money which takes place when each new union or local group has to start "on its own" from scratch. This reliance on spontaneous action to effect a general labor movement into FM radio is almost as anachronistic as reliance on spontaneous action by labor to effect a general increase in wages.

NATIONAL LABOR NETWORK IN FM BY 1948?

The crucial question, as I conceive it, is whether labor seriously wants to establish a national progressive FM network by 1948. The presidential elections of 1948 are likely to be among the most decisive in American and world history. In the 1948 election campaigns, radio broadcasting will be a major instrument. For labor, the full utilization of radio facilities is likely to become of greater importance, relatively, than it will be to the reactionaries who rely to a large extent on the commercial press.

FM offers labor and the progressive movement as a whole the only chance for network contact with large radio audiences consistently and economically.

But the task of establishing such a network cannot even be conceived without the initiative, direction and support of the CIO. The consequences of failure to establish such a progressive national FM network by 1948—and they are avoidable—will be serious. Among them will be a tremendous drain upon the labor unions and people's organizations generally to furnish the enormous sums of money required to broadcast regularly on the standard (AM) monopoly controlled networks. In addition, also, to suffering from anti-labor censorship, on networks and independent stations, there will be little chance, indeed, to counteract the effects of the horde of anti-labor and anti-democratic commentators, news reporters and "forums" which will dominate AM as well as commercial FM broadcasting in 1948.

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS STILL TO BE SOLVED

The difficulties in the way of establishing a national progressive FM network by 1948 can be overcome only if a national body, backed by the CIO, centralizes the practical activities involved. Among these difficulties are the following:

1. **Danger that preferential and economical sites for FM stations will be exhausted.**

2. **Danger that, in the larger cities, available channels will be inadequate, with labor frozen out because of delay in applications.**

3. **Danger of needless and harmful duplication of labor FM stations in certain cities and areas.**

4. **Danger of failure to obtain FM transmitters—even if licenses to operate are procured—because of production limitations of radio industry.**

5. **Loss of valuable time in program and operational development by failure to gain early entry into FM field.**

6. **Cornering of professional talents by radio monopoly.**

7. **Loss of time in solution of basic technical problems of network broadcasting.**

It is hard to realize that the technical problems related to establishing a national, progressive FM network are not merely underestimated but that they are not yet even grasped; and, in some respects, they cannot even be formulated until the problem is tackled practically. In substance, labor is already "left at the barrier" in the race to establish a network—and every day counts in making up time. That is why a national, central approach is imperative.

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Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 10:00, 1:41, 4:43, 7:44, 10:45
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UKRAINE in FLAMES
See the Nazi beast at its worst
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AIR-CONDITIONED ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Randolph Scott, Ruth Warrick Ellen Drew in Pearl S. Buck's "CHINA SKY"
"THE BODY SNATCHER" Boris Karloff Bela Lugosi

Hiroshima Erased, Says Foe

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9 (UP).—Hiroshima, Japan's seventh largest city, virtually was obliterated by fire and heat from the atomic bomb, enemy broadcasts reported today. Sixty percent of the city's built-up area was smashed, burned and disintegrated into rubble, raising the possibility that as many as 200,000 of Hiroshima's 340,000 residents perished or were injured. Tokyo said Hiroshima was utterly ruined, leaving seared and blistered corpses "too numerous to count" in the wreckage of office buildings, industries and homes leveled by exploding atoms.

The enemy reported that as late as Thursday morning—four days after the attack—they still were unable to ascertain the full extent of damage.

A special meeting of the Japanese cabinet was called at the residence of Premier Baron Kantaro Suzuki to hear a preliminary report.

Still avoiding the use of the word "atomic," Tokyo said the "new-type" bomb had "completely destroyed" Hiroshima.

"The impact of the bomb was so terrific that practically all living things, human and animals, were literally seared to death by the tremendous heat and pressure engendered by the blast," Tokyo said. "All of the dead and injured were burned beyond recognition.

"The effect of the bomb was widespread. Those outdoors burned to death, while those indoors were killed by the indescribable pressure and heat. Medical relief agencies that were rushed from the neighboring districts were unable to distinguish, much less identify, the dead from the injured."

"Authorized quarters" in Tokyo charged that the United States had violated the Hague convention.

Japan has never subscribed to the Hague convention.

U. S. reconnaissance photographs taken of Hiroshima after the cloud of smoke and dust drifted away indicated that 4.1 square miles of the city's 6.9 square miles were destroyed. Five major industrial targets—not otherwise identified—were devastated.

Hiroshima was known to be a quartermaster depot and barracks center of the Japanese army.

400 Bombers Hit Japan Cities

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9 (UP).—Some 400 Superfortresses spread new ruin through Japan's crippled war-plant cities in an unprecedented series of four raids within 24 hours yesterday, raining incendiary and demolition bombs on Fukuyama and Yawata, the Nakajima aircraft plant in Tokyo and the great Tokyo arsenal.

Fukuyama, 47 miles north of Kure, was the 16th of 31 cities on the 20th Air Force "death list" to feel the weight of promised bombs.

Soviets Join War on Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

international agreements the charter would prevail.

By agreement, an ultimatum was sent to Japan by America, Britain and China, giving the choice of surrender or destruction.

Japan rejected the ultimatum, and as the result the USSR tonight threw the vast power of her armed forces against Nippon.

President Truman announced the news in Washington just as the Moscow radio broadcast it to the world at 3 p.m. EWT. Calling correspondents hurriedly to the White House the President said:

"Russia has declared war on Japan—that's all."

The revelation that Japan had had enough and was asking the Soviets to mediate peace even before the atomic bombing was regarded here as of tremendous significance.

It was asked at once: If Japan wanted peace before, how long could she hold out now?

Moscow made its announcement at 8 p.m. (3 p.m. EWT) in the form of a note read to the Japanese Ambassador by Molotov.

It made these points:

1—After the rout of Germany, Japan is the sole power which stands for continuing the war.

2—The United States, Great Britain and China gave Japan a surrender ultimatum July 26 and Japan rejected it.

3—"Thus the proposal made by the Japanese government to the Soviet Union for mediation in the Far East has lost all foundation." This was the first revelation of any such Japanese request.

4—As the result of the Japanese rejection, the Allies asked the Soviet Union to join them and thus shorten the war, decrease the number of casualties and contribute to speedy restoration of peace.

5—True to its obligation as an ally of America, Britain and China, the USSR accepted the proposal "and had joined the declaration of the Allied powers of July 26 this year."

6—The Soviet Union considers her policy the only means of speeding peace, minimizing sacrifice and suffering and giving the Japanese people an opportunity of ridding themselves of the dangers of the destruction suffered by Germany after she refused to surrender.

7—"In view of the above stated, the Soviet Government declares as from tomorrow, that is, Aug. 9, the Soviet Union will consider herself in a state of war against Japan."

Moscow Radio said that Molotov called in the American, British and Chinese Ambassadors, W. Averell Harriman, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Fu Ping-chang, and notified them of the Soviet declaration.

"The Ambassadors expressed their satisfaction with the decision of the Soviet Government," Moscow said laconically.

When the declaration was made, Chinese Premier T. V. Soong and Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh were in Moscow conferring with the highest Soviet leaders. Marshal Joseph Stalin received them last night. It was plain now that they had been discussing strategy and tactics in a war which brought four gigantic powers against reeling Japan.

At 7:55 p.m. (2:55 p.m. EWT) Moscow was broadcasting music. This was interrupted suddenly. Out of the silence came an excited shout from chief announcer Yuri Levitan: "An important announcement is coming!"

STATEMENT BROADCAST

Then at 8 p.m (3 p.m. EWT) came the broadcast of Molotov's statement to Japanese Ambassador Sato.

At the moment when the Japanese were confronted with the horror of the atomic bomb and were wondering what to do about it, Russia had brought against them one of the great military machines of the world, a machine concentrated only a few hundred miles from Tokyo.

The actual strength of the Red Army in the Far East is a war secret kept nearly as well as the development of the atomic bomb.

It is known that there are three army groups—the 1st and 2d Special Red Banner Far Eastern Armies and the Army of the Trans-Baikal Military District. Russia's air strength—on the fields within easy striking distance of all Japan—is not known.

The Soviet Union has a remarkably powerful and little known light naval force along the 2,000 miles of the Amur-Ussuri river frontiers facing Manchuria. It includes monitors built like miniature battleships.

There are up to 100 submarines based on Vladivostok. It is believed that there may be up to 75 destroyers and there is a big fleet of motor torpedo boats.

It was not immediately known here whether American air forces were already based, or would be, on Soviet Far Eastern fields to start shuttle bombing between there and Okinawa.

Moscow dramatically ended its war declaration broadcast with the playing of the Song of the Fatherland, which goes:

"From Moscow to our farthest border, from the Arctic Sea to Samarkand."

The Red Armies of the Far East have been twice tested in undeclared wars with the Japanese.

The second one—and the last to the start of the war—came in 1939 on the Outer Mongolian border.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, onw the top Soviet soldier, was in command. In five months of what turned into full dress warfare he ripped to pieces the Japanese 6th army. Japan lost perhaps 30,000 men or more killed and 660 planes. The air battles were the biggest in warfare up to the 1940 London blitz.

Zhukov's knowledge of the Far Eastern fornt is well known. But the Soviet has a second first rank expert in Marshal Ivan S. Konev, one of her star fighting men. He grew up fighting Japanese. Konev comranded an armored train in the "war of intervention" of 1918-1922, when Japanese troops with the other allies against the Bolsheviks tried to take the whole area east of Lake Baikal.

Mrs. Truman Goes To White House

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 8 (UP).—Mrs. Harry S. Truman left the summer White House here today to rejoin the President in Washington.

Soviets to Battle Japan's Best Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (UP).—The Soviet Union has kept the cream of Japan's military machine — the crack Kwantung Army—pinned down along the Outer Mongolian and Manchurian borders for years.

There have been innumerable frontier clashes in which, since 1937, the Soviet Union has had the upper hand.

The border has been a tinder-box ever since Japan seized Manchuria in 1931.

Military observers estimated that the Soviet Far Eastern Army is composed of at least 1,000,000 troops well equipped with armor and artillery, and backed by a substantial air force. Estimates of its border strength range from 300,000 to 500,000.

The Japanese have about 2,000,000 troops spread through China, Korea and Manchuria, observers said. The 750,000 of these in Manchuria include the Kwantung army, believed to be Japan's best-trained and best equipped entity.

The National Georgraphic Society said the seizure of Manchuria touched off "a decade of undeclared warfare." And more than 2,000 armed clashes along the 2,300-mile border from Nomonhan to Vladivostok. These clashes have continued since Pearl Harbor.

"These tests of strength more than once altered Japan's long-range plans for aggression," the society said. "They led to the neutrality pact made in April, 1941, and recently denounced by the Soviet Union.

"Soviet opposition to Japanese thrusts along the mile-wide Amur River boundary was weak up to 1937. . . . The situation was altered when a Japanese-made border incident at Nomonhan in 1939 turned into a humiliating Japanese defeat after summer-long warfare, engaging air and tank forces. In this battle, officially ignored, Japan lost 18,000 of 60,000 troops committed.

"The border nas been kept perpetually alert. Japan acts to guard against the threat to her home islands and to the Manchurian rail line north from Port Arthur to Harbin.

"The Soviet, in turn, guards Vladivostok where much of the 206,000 population lives and works under ground. It watches the city's rail arteries from the west—the original and the alternate trans-Siberian lines, both curving with the border for hundreds of miles."

Observers discounted the likelihood of a large-scale U. S. landing on the China coast for a drive to squeeze the Japanese between our forces and the Russians.

The Chinese army, they said, must be regarded as an important factor. Large segments have been newly equipped and trained by U.S. officers and they should bolster the anticipated drive to the north.

4 Powers Set Up Tribunal; Pact Defines War Crimes

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UP):—Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and France announced tonight establishment of a military tribunal "before which major war criminals of the European Axis will be tried."

Major Axis criminals "whose offenses have no particular geographical location" will be brought to justice before the tribunal at Nuremberg, the agreement said.

The agreement was signed for the United States by Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, whose insistence on a single trial for all major war criminals was accepted by the delegates of the other three powers.

Lord Chancellor Sir William Jowitt signed for Great Britain; Robert Falco for the French Provisional Government, and I. T. Nikitchenko and A. N. Trainin for Soviet Russia.

The agreement provides for a tribunal of four members, one from each of the governments.

It gives the court jurisdiction over three categories of war crimes —crimes against peace, including "initiation or waging of a war of aggressions"; violations of laws or customs of war, and crimes against humanity.

Crimes against humanity were defined as including murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other "inhuman acts committed against any civilian population before or during the war." This is applicable to the Nazi atrocities against German Jews before the outbreak of the war.

The Charter states that the "official position of defendants, whether as heads of state or responsible officials in government departments, shall not be considered as freeing them from responsibility or mitigating their punishment."

The tribunal is authorized to administer the death penalty or any other punishment the members see fit, including confiscation of stolen property. There is no provision for appeal.

The permanent seat of the tribunal will be in Berlin. The Charter provides that the first trial shall be held in Nuremberg and "any subsequent trials in such places as the tribunal may decide."

"For the first time," Justice Jackson said in a statement accompanying the announcement, "four of the most powerful nations have agreed not only upon the principle of liability for war crimes and crimes of persecution, but also upon the principle of individual responsibility for the crime of attacking the international peace.

"If we can cultivate in the world the idea that aggressive warfare is the way to the prisoner's dock rather than the way to honors, we will have accomplished something toward making peace more sound."

Jackson said it was necessary to conduct the trial in Russian, French, English and German.

Halsey Carrier Planes Attack Honshu

GUAM, Thursday, Aug. 9 (UP).—Adm. William F. Halsey's U. S. and British 3d Fleet swung back into action against the Japanese homeland at dawn today, throwing hundreds of carrier planes against northern Honshu in a blow coinciding with the USSR's declaration of war on Japan.

The attacks were continuing more than nine hours after the first carrier-based planes roared in over Japan to break an 11-day security blackout covering operations of the 3d Fleet.

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, August 9, 1945